

OU social sciences staff attacked by review group

by Patricia Santinelli

Staff in the social sciences faculty of the Open University have little concept of who their students are and what subjects should be taught, an internal report by the university has claimed.

"We have encountered little evidence to suggest that the group referred to as the social sciences faculty has any recognizable educational philosophy as a whole", the report by the OU Methods Review Group, which has a brief to examine the work of all faculties, says.

"This is in the sense that it has no overall conception of who the students are which it wishes to teach, or what and how subjects should be taught."

The report criticizes the faculty which has produced the controversial course "Patterns of Inequality" for its inability to counteract or modify the self-interest of staff which, it says, affects teaching quality and maintenance of courses. It urges that discussion of the course profile should be reopened to meet student rather than individual staff or discipline interests. A staffing policy to meet these requirements should be drawn up.

More emphasis should be given to the way written material is taught. This is done in other OU faculties and universities, it says.

Individual self-interest is also blamed for the failure of the faculty's attempts at introducing manpower planning; this self-interest is irrespective of overlooking some members of staff, the quality of courses and the representation of courses.

Manpower policy should be taken more seriously to avoid the overloading of staff, the use of untrained staff and the production of units out of schedule.

More forward planning should be undertaken, giving more responsibility to course team chairmen.

heads of disciplines and clarifying staff roles.

Another serious omission is the lack of a mechanism by which the staff can learn, pass on and evaluate their experience of course production and maintenance because of the fragmented nature of the production effort.

The group is particularly concerned that a large number of courses do not have assessment questions each year and it strongly recommends that the faculty introduce some form of quality control and maintenance.

All these issues are made worse by the lack of an individual or group able to perform the unpopular and difficult tasks of questioning the interests of students or the faculty as a whole.

Commenting on the report, the new dean of the faculty, Mr Andy Blowers said that a whole series of working groups had been appointed to discuss the report and would shortly be advising on what policies should be adopted on courses and manpower planning.

"We are certainly going to do something about manpower planning as we have accumulated a large amount of study leave, and it is clear that the university system cannot cope with present or future production levels", he said. "There is a definite need for systematic manpower planning, but this should allow for individual freedom."

He said that accusations of self-interest were unjustified. Naturally, self-interest had been reflected in the courses, but this was not to promote their own research but came from a genuine interest in the subject. As far as the production of courses general to students' needs were concerned, he thought that there was little recognition of how difficult it was to obtain the right feedback.

On the subject of effective criticism on courses among colleagues, Mr Blowers said that the faculty carried out far more internal criticism than any other and this was something that would continue to be encouraged.

University teachers expect early response to pay claim

University teachers expect the Government to respond to their pay claim within the next 10 days. Mr Laurie Sapper, general secretary of the Association of University Teachers, said this week that negotiations had reached a critical stage.

A meeting of Committee B which includes Department of Education and Science officials as well as representatives of the teachers and the university authorities should take place next week. The Government's official response is expected at this meeting.

Informal discussions have been taking place during the last few weeks about how the rectification of the pay anomaly should be staged.

At its council last month the AUT agreed to modify its claim to ask for a 10 per cent rise from October 1 towards righting the anomaly in addition to whatever further education teachers are awarded in April. The council wanted the rest of the anomaly righted from this October.

Mr Alan Bell, MP for Berwick, and Liberal spokesman on education, has asked the Secretary of State for Education whether she will offer the parties in the university teachers' pay dispute the option of reaching a settlement far phased rectification of anomalies over two years backed by a guarantee of implementation on the lines of that offered to the firemen.

● The 16,000 university technicians have accepted a pay offer within the Government's guidelines. They voted in favour of the offer which amounts to an increase of about 10 per cent by a majority of 2:1.

The increase has not been offered as a percentage but as a sum of money on each point of the technicians' scales.

Mr Reg Bird, a national officer of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, which negotiated the deal said this week that the offer was completely inadequate and had been accepted by his members because they were realistic.

The said talks were still going on about differentials and the relation of university technicians' pay to that of other workers. They are expected to continue for some months.

Mr Bird warned that the otherwise could face a serious shortage of skilled manpower. Technicians left for jobs where they could earn more. A small exodus had already begun but this would increase as the economic situation improved.

The provisional grants for universities announced by the Government in March allowed for salary increases of only 5 per cent. However, the Government promised to review the grant figures in the light of pay settlements and the revised grant is expected to cover increases within the pay guidelines.

DES staff 'could be cut by a third'

Staff in the Department of Education and Science could be cut by a third if some of the Secretary of State's existing responsibilities were handed out to locally accountable institutions.

This controversial proposal is contained in a paper prepared by three members of North East London Polytechnic's Centre for Institutional Studies.

It comes in response to an invitation to all interested parties to submit views for consideration as part of a current management review.

A committee of senior civil servants is considering the department's relationship with ministers, the rest of Whitehall and the local authorities in a period of economic austerity and public concern about education spending.

The paper's authors, Terrell Burgess, John Pratt and Tony Travers, argue that the risk of the management review should be to improve the effectiveness and accountability of the Secretary of State by reducing the number of tasks that he or she undertakes.

This in turn, they believe, should reduce the size of the department. "If officers of the department are overworked, or if the number of branches seems inadequate, that is in our view a sign that functions should be pushed out of the department to those accountable institutions (like local authorities) which can better carry them."

"We suggest that you ask your management review simply to show how the department could do a better job (we emphasize 'better') on 1946 staffing levels. In view of the growth of responsibilities in the department since 1964 (for universities, arts and civil service) perhaps they should aim for a total administrative grade staff at 160 or so—thus reducing the size of the department by one third."

The paper concerns itself with the department's consistent disregard and misuse of the education acts: the way in which the department's unnecessary emphasis on planning leads to a blurring of the secretary of state's public accountability.

"The Education Act does not require the secretary of state to plan, and all the planning activities of the department have been harmful. Intelligent guessing about the future is a proper part of the background to judging the proposals of local authorities."

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Last-ditch fight clears way to Oakes

by Peter David

The Oakes committee plan to bring polytechnic and colleges under the control of a national authority appears to have survived an eleventh-hour bid to prevent local authority negotiators from giving their assent.

A confidential paper submitted to the policy committee of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities at its last meeting advised members to accept a national body in which local government representatives would be in a minority.

The paper, written by the association's secretary, Mr Tom Carleton, flatly contradicted advice given by its education officer and its representatives at the last meeting.

In Mr Carleton's view, the whole purpose of the DES plan was to retain public sector higher primary and secondary education as a local government service.

"I do not know how far it can be a local authority service if it only have a minority of representatives on the governing body which effectively controls the service."

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Robin Milner-Gulland discusses the first of four volumes of the collected works of Sir Isaiah Berlin, above, 17

Class barriers
Has the expansion of higher education led to a rise in the proportion of working class students? "Briefing", 11

Seven years in Ulster
Bruce Cooper, an English academic and Catholic, reflects on his seven years in troubled Northern Ireland, 13

A. H. Halsey
Judith Judd talks to Professor A. H. Halsey, this year's Reith lecturer, 9

Mexico
Daniel Levy describes the National University of Mexico which has almost as many students as all British universities, 15

History books
Crime in Victorian Britain; Florence and the Medici, and Anglo-Saxon book illumination are some of the subjects covered in five pages of reviews of new history books, 18-23

North American news	5
Overseas news	6
Dnn's diary	7
Noticeboard	8
Letters	16
Books	18-24
Classified index	25

Peter Scott

The red badge of cash recognition

by Simon Midgley

The thorny question of what constitutes trade union recognition has led to some red faces within the ranks of the fledgling Association of Polytechnic Teachers this week.

In November the association's service teacher branch at Ulster College—the Northern Ireland Polytechnic—was granted full union negotiating rights by Lord Melchett, Minister of State for Education in Northern Ireland.

This came after a meeting with an APT delegation led by Mr David Clement, local association chairman.

However, the youthful Lord Melchett has now denied that any discussions of either "recognition" or "full negotiating rights" took place at the meeting.

The denial follows the intervention of the 65,000-member National Association of Teachers in Northern and Higher Education, which wrote to Lord Melchett to check the veracity of the association's claims to have achieved negotiating rights.

The NATFHE maintains that there are established procedures for achieving union recognition which have not been followed.

In a letter to the NATFHE on January 11 Lord Melchett said: "I can assure you that the questions of granting 'recognition' or 'full negotiating rights' were not discussed at the meeting that I had with APT and I certainly did not make any statement which might have been interpreted in that way."

"All I said was that any representations which the APT might wish to make on any matters which were the concern of the Department of Education or the Government would be considered in the normal way. I made it quite clear both at the meeting and before that I would not discuss matters such as salaries and conditions of service, which are the responsibility of the governors of Ulster College."

But Mr David Clement in a specially prepared statement this week still claimed: "The report issued on the occasion of our meeting with Lord Melchett was accurate in substance and in spirit. We received all the courtesy and consideration due to our status as a fully recognised independent trade union negotiating on behalf of our members which in our view constitutes 'recognition'."

"The meeting with Lord Melchett was the culmination of a series of substantial negotiations with our employers the Ulster College, and

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Overseas continued

THE NEW SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA

The New South Wales Institute of Technology is a corporate institution established to provide a wide range of professional courses for those seeking or already employed in industry, government and in biological fields.

The Faculty of Business Studies currently offers a Bachelor of Business Studies with concentrations in accounting, marketing, operations management and public administration. In addition, in 1977 the Graduate Diploma in Accounting and the Graduate Diploma in Personnel Management/Industrial Relations were introduced and it is anticipated that expansion of graduate courses will proceed in the near future.

Total current enrolment within the Faculty approximates 2,800 students. Administratively the Institute is organized into four Schools: Business and Public Administration; Finance and Economics; Engineering and Computing; and the Graduate School. Applications for the following academic positions within the Faculty of Business Studies.

HEAD, SCHOOL OF BUSINESS & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The School of Business and Public Administration currently offers undergraduate fields of concentration in operations management and public administration in the Bachelor of Business Studies. The position of Head of School centres with the responsibility for the academic leadership of the school and the day-to-day operation of the instructional and research work. As Head of School the appointee will be, ex-officio, a member of the Academic Board and the Faculty Board and may be called upon, in the future, to assume the duties of the Dean of the Faculty.

Applicants should possess postgraduate qualifications in Business Studies and should have a minimum of five years' experience in an appropriate level in higher education in the Business Studies field. Candidates with practical experience in business, government, or consulting will be given preference.

HEAD, SCHOOL OF FINANCE & ECONOMICS

The School anticipates offering an area of concentration within the Bachelor of Business Studies in Applied Economics. Further, a Graduate Diploma in Finance is being planned for introduction in the near future. The position of Head of School centres with the responsibility for the academic leadership of the school and the day-to-day operation of the instructional and research work. As Head of School the appointee will be, ex-officio, a member of the Academic Board and the Faculty Board and may be called upon, in the future, to assume the duties of the Dean of the Faculty.

The appointee should possess a doctorate (or equivalent) and should have professional experience at an appropriate level in higher education in the Business Studies field. This experience should be obtained by lecturing and/or maintaining in a technical position.

It is desirable that the Head of the School will have had substantial business experience. Alternatively, the appointee may have served as consultant to business or to government. The position of Head of School centres with the responsibility for the academic leadership of the school and the day-to-day operation of the instructional and research work. As Head of School the appointee will be, ex-officio, a member of the Academic Board and the Faculty Board and may be called upon, in the future, to assume the duties of the Dean of the Faculty.

ASSOCIATE HEAD, SCHOOL OF ACCOUNTING

The School of Accounting provides undergraduate education for persons seeking vocational training in accounting and finance careers, through a broadly based business degree with a concentration in accounting and finance. The position of Associate Head of School centres with the responsibility for the academic leadership of the school and the day-to-day operation of the instructional and research work. As Associate Head of School the appointee will be, ex-officio, a member of the Academic Board and the Faculty Board and may be called upon, in the future, to assume the duties of the Dean of the Faculty.

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The successful applicant will be appointed on one of the following salary levels: \$428,650; \$428,725; \$428,750. The Council of the Institute permits academic staff to undertake limited professional consulting for industry and commerce. These positions carry tenure and provide for superannuation, long service leave, and a housing loan scheme. Rates and a contribution towards removal and initial accommodation expenses are provided for overseas appointees. A Study Leave scheme is also available.

Applications close on February 17, 1977. Applicants should send three copies of their resumes to arrive by the phone number. Written applications should include address, telephone number, personal particulars, documentary evidence of qualifications, work and teaching experience, affiliations, publications, research work undertaken, and the names and addresses of referees. Further information may be obtained from The Agent-General for New South Wales, N.S.W. Government Office, 88 The Strand, LONDON WC2N 6LZ, ENGLAND.

FURTHER VACANCIES APPEAR ON PAGES

25-31

RESEARCH

DoE spreads its £1m funding budget widely

by Patricia Santinelli

Women, school-leavers, immigrants and mental stress are some of the research projects on which the Department of Employment spent nearly £500,000 last year. This research is described along with Manpower Services Commission activities in a new DoE booklet "Research 1976-77".

Women have, for example, been the subject of a major London School of Economics investigation into the effects of the Equal Pay Act 1970 and the implementation of the Sex Discrimination Act 1975. Increasingly, research is being carried out in monitoring the effects of the Acts on the labour market and in evaluating the effectiveness of legislation and administrative measures.

Evaluations of selective employment measures such as the recruitment subsidy for school leavers, the temporary employment subsidy scheme and the job release scheme have been undertaken.

Although no new major research was initiated on race relations,

work on two existing projects has continued. The longitudinal survey examining the employment aspirations, expectations and experience of West 1970, is in its closing stages. The inquiry, carried out in Greater London and Birmingham, includes a sample of both first and second generation, together with a matched sample of indigenous British school-leavers.

The second is the three-year London School of Business project to develop study material on the problems of employment of ethnic minority groups. It is now in its second year and work is planned on such problems as various levels of skills and responsibility in different industries and occupations, different community settings and different economic and technological situations.

Mental stress in industry is a subject of particular concern in the department's Work in Progress Unit. New projects include an examination of the extent to which stress is influenced by organisation and individual differences.

Research 1976-77, Department of Employment/Manpower Services Commission, HMSO, £1.75.

Waste heat converted into energy

by Simon Midgley

Industrial use accounts for 40 per cent of Britain's electricity consumption, which is eventually dissipated as waste heat. One method of using such losses in industrial plants is to convert the waste heat into electricity to augment the electricity supply, and reduce overall costs.

The Science Research Council to make this method of recovery the subject of a research project for which it has a grant of £27,050 over two years.

The research will be conducted by a team of five which includes Gerald Musgrave and Professor, Sherlock, of Brunel University, colleagues from Bradford, Oxford universities.

The project forms the first of a programme which might lead to the development of a device aimed at the conversion of waste heat to electricity by means of a high speed turbine-generator combination.

The turbine would use a organic vapour as the working medium, thus enabling a few waste heat temperatures employed, and would be connected to a generator so as to need no gearing.

The turbine speed could be changed and changes, generating high speed converted to synchronous frequency by solid-state techniques.

The grant holders claim that the development of the device represents an important advance in energy saving practice. The project is associated with a survey of the potential application of waste heat recovery devices in industry and the conditions under which the case for such devices might be made on economic grounds.

At the same time, work will proceed on the design of the device and the identification of areas where further research would be required before the design specific could be completed.

Brunel fellow to get the dough

The changing place of bread in the British diet is to become the subject of research at Brunel University.

The Rank Prize Funds have agreed to sponsor a research fellowship for the investigation of the social environment, in the product, in consumption patterns and in the contribution of bread to nutrition.

The fellowship, which will be funded for three years, will be based on the Department of Food Science at Brunel.

The directors will be Professor John Burnett, from Brunel, and Dr. D. Oddy, from the Polytechnic of Central London and Professor T. C. K. Ker, from the London School of Economics.

It is the first time that the Rank Prize Funds have sponsored research into an aspect of economic history.

Research studied

The Social Science Research Council's open door research scheme will be monitored by a team of academics at Sheffield City Polytechnic. They will examine the changes between researchers and practitioners modifying the scheme if necessary.

The SSRC scheme is intended to make social science findings available. It allows academic research to be initiated by people who are not academics, such as consumer groups, employers, public sector organisations, and social associations and trade unions.

North American news

Audits reveal large research funds unaccounted for

from our own correspondent

WASHINGTON Universities have not been accounting properly for hundreds of millions of dollars of United States government research funds, it was disclosed here last week. Government inspectors audited grants and contracts worth \$1,200m last year and found \$420m inadequately accounted for.

However, university and government spokesmen felt The New York Times, in making the disclosures, exaggerated the problem and falsely implied the honesty of academic researchers. They are very worried about the possible effect on public opinion and particularly on Congress, which provides more than \$4,000m a year for research.

The audits were obtained by a former Harvard University medical researcher, Dr. Philip Cohen, who joined some misuse of federal funds in his own university and wanted to find out whether similar irregularities occurred elsewhere.

Dr. Cohen said he had to use America's Freedom of Information Act to get the documents, but the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), which audits academic institutions on behalf of all government departments and agencies such as the National Science Foundation, maintains that it was not trying to keep secrets and would have given them to anyone who asked.

Mispractices uncovered by HEW audits over the past two years have included unauthorised transfers of funds between projects, payment of full-time salaries to workers who

were employed only part-time on the project concerned and many cases of expenditure not properly documented or explained.

But both HEW and the universities emphasize that there was no suspicion of fraud or deliberate abuse in the vast majority of these instances; only a minute fraction of the \$1,200m inadequately accounted for last year represented anything more sinister than deficient book-keeping. The sum whose recovery was sought last year was only \$13m, or 1 per cent of the value of the contracts audited.

The normal procedure, when the audits find that a university has not accounted adequately for federal dollars, is to issue a warning and extract a promise of improved record-keeping in future, but not to seek payment or a financial penalty.

The body that acts on behalf of academic institutions in their dealings with the HEW auditing office is the National Association of College and University Business Officers, NACUBO, executive vice-president Mr. Francis Finn said. "We are deeply concerned about this issue," he said, "but we are not aware of any adverse reaction on the part of all universities to the HEW audits."

The universities feel the government demands unrealistically complex and time-consuming records of academic institutions in their dealings with the HEW auditing office. HEW are currently negotiating revised, simplified standards that will be easier for academics to meet.

At the same time NACUBO is making an effort to improve the accounting methods of its members, for example by running workshops and courses.

Graduate think tank proposed for Canada's north

WASHINGTON

Canada should set up a University of the North concentrating on research, graduate studies and extension courses.

This recommendation has been made by the Science Council of Canada, the federal government's science advisory body, in a report on northern development. It says a university with no undergraduate role would be "unorthodox" but best suited to the needs of the north.

The university would have a new campus with "a conspicuous physical presence", and existing scientific bases and other facilities would serve as subsidiary campuses. The staff would include 50 academics and a 50-strong communications group.

The student body would initially be made up of graduate students from the south, the report says. Later, northerners who had completed undergraduate studies in the south would return to do postgraduate work nearer home.

A programme of extension courses and workshops would cater for northern residents who wanted to know about their region, and a library and information centre would meet specific requests for information. In time a northern technical college might grow out of the institution.

The report notes that research

and development in northern Canada is increasingly moving out of the hands of universities and into the control of industry and government. Most is done on contract with a private group and few researchers or the quality of their work. Sometimes there are restrictions on publication.

The Science Council says Canada needs university researchers in the north who are not dependent for their research on contracts from interested parties.

Major areas for research would be natural resources and the development of northern technologies. Native people should play a key part both in choosing research topics and in evaluating the research, gaining experience by working with established experts.

The federal government should provide most of the funds to establish the university, which could be set up relatively cheaply compared with other government expenditure in the north.

In 1975 a study for the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada found opinion divided on whether higher education should be provided in the country's vast and almost deserted north. Those in favour emphasized that a high quality, innovative institution would be needed—requirements the Science Council proposals would meet.

College 'makes a difference'

A university education produces significant and measurable changes in students, a study at Harvard University has shown.

The leader of the three-year project, Dr. Deen Whitla, says the results, though preliminary, refute well publicized claims sometimes supported by research findings that college has little effect on students.

The tests, carried out on 233 undergraduates from Harvard and 194 from four other colleges, showed that intellectual and emotional growth over a four-year university course can be measured, according to Dr. Whitla's research report. For example, final year students are much more capable of writing forcefully in defence of an unpopular position than freshmen.

In addition to examining students' abilities to write effectively, the researchers, who were partly

financed by the government's Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, measured learning speed and "sensitivity to interpersonal relationships" and "ethical considerations".

Senior students were found to exhibit greater moral and ethical concern, but few reach a level of "principled behaviour" based on mutual trust and respect. They do not show an increased "need for achievement" or ambition—a finding that contradicts a study done last year.

The Harvard team also questioned 1,000 men and women who left university 10 years ago about the long-term effects of college. They repeatedly cited the liberal arts aspect of their education as most influential and emphasized the importance of traditional college work, lectures and assigned reading.

Dr. Morton Baratz, new general secretary of the American Association of University Professors, on the organization's approach to salaries.

'We are not just about collective bargaining'

from Clive Cookson
North America correspondent

WASHINGTON Three rival unions fighting fiercely for members and bargaining rights on the United States' college and university campuses—that is the AFT, the AAUP and the NEA—each represent more than 200 colleges. Teachers at a further 80 institutions are represented by independent or joint agencies.

Both NEA, with 18m members, and AFT, with 500,000, are dominated by primary and secondary school teachers. Although the NEA was once a professional organization, it is now frankly a trade union like the AFT. Despite, or perhaps because of, their little rivalry, the two have very different institutional policies, except that only the AFT is affiliated in America's national labour movement, the AFL-CIO.

Mr. John Rhyer, President of the NEA, and Mr. Albert Shanker, the AFT's President, made clear that their unions felt much more friendly towards the AAUP than towards one another. Dr. Baratz says both have tried to woo AAUP into partnership, the association remains firmly independent.

Collective bargaining is permitted by law in the public universities of 23 states only. Dr. Baratz forecasts that very few of the remaining 26 states will pass collective bargaining legislation in the foreseeable future. Nor does he foresee academics in the most prestigious private universities voting for unionization.

Dr. Baratz feels the most important reason the AAUP in the years ahead will be to defend its principles of academic freedom and tenure through a period of retrenchment.

He gives as an example of what is to be defended a proposal for more than 100 teachers at the State University of New York (SUNY) during 1975 and 1976. An AAUP investigation committee found that the sackings were overseen by the administrative staff, not by the faculty. The committee was to investigate the rights of tenure, for due notice, and for the role of the faculty in institution.

Today about 100,000 teachers in 210 four-year and 350 two-year institutions—out of a total of 400,000 academics in 3,000 institutions—are "unionized". By n

New York campuses to set up joint PhD courses

Five universities in New York are to pool resources for PhD studies in an effort to keep up standards in the face of stringent financial restrictions and declining student numbers.

City University, Columbia, Fordham, New York University and the New School will join forces to "explore a wide range of consortial models and variations, and to identify suitable disciplines for cooperative effort".

Four New York foundations—Carnegie, Ford, Mellon and Sloan—have made grants totalling \$200,000 to support the project for an initial two years. The participating universities are contributing \$40,000 as well as staff time.

The groups are to be studied range from limited departmental consortia to joint degree programmes.

The idea of consortia for doctoral studies stems from the 1969 Fleming Commission report to the New York State Regents. The Regents supported the concept in their response to the state governor's Task Force on Higher Education last year.

More medical students

The number of students in the United States' 130 medical schools this year is 60,039, an all-time high and twice the level of 1960. The proportion of black students in the first year is 6.7 per cent, the same as in 1976-77. Women make up 25.6 per cent of the first year.

Wide variations in spending on adult education

Spending on adult education is distributed very unevenly across the United States, a survey by the National Advisory Council on Adult Education shows.

California is by far the biggest spender. Federal, state and local government expenditure there added up to \$108m in 1976—41 per cent of the national total. California's adult education programme involves 1.7m people, or 38 per cent of the state's target population of 4.5m.

By contrast, in New York adult education reaches only 2 per cent of an 8.3m target population, at a cost of \$9.9m.

Florida is the second biggest spender, with a \$29m programme.

California dispute over sex teaching

Relations between California's universities and the state government, which have been tense for some time, are being put under renewed strain by a state agency's attempt to lay down detailed guidelines for teaching medical students about human sexuality.

The state's Board of Medical Quality Assurance has proposed regulations that would require all new doctors licensed in California to have taken at least one self-contained multi-disciplinary course on human sexuality.

All California medical schools—including those within the state's University of California system and the three private schools of the universities of Southern California,



Dr. Baratz.

national government. The resulting "atmosphere of fear" stifled the freedom of academics to oppose the decisions of SUNY officials. "In such an atmosphere learning and the transmission of knowledge cannot be expected to flourish."

He feels that the fall in student enrolment may be aggravated by a growing reluctance of big employers to conduct their own education programmes rather than send employees to academic institutions. For instance, the Arthur D. Little company has authority from the state of Massachusetts to offer employees a Master's degree programme, and the Rand Corporation in California offers a PhD course.

An organizational priority for AAUP will be to increase its membership, which currently stands at 80,000. Preliminary calculations show that an additional 12,000 to 15,000 members will be needed over the next decade to maintain the association's national staff at its present level.

Membership dues, ranging from \$12 to \$45 according to salary, are relatively low by American standards, but Dr. Baratz says any increases would meet "very high resistance".

The association has few international links, though the Canadian and British Associations of University Teachers normally have observers at the AAUP annual conference.

California and Florida together account for 53 per cent of all American expenditure on adult education.

The federal government provides each state with funding for adult education according to a population-based formula. The sums range from about \$200,000 for the smallest states to \$4m for the largest.

Each state or its local authorities then have by law to add at least 10 per cent to the federal contribution. Many states go no further than this minimum requirement.

Expenditure on adult education has increased markedly over the past 10 years throughout the country. Total spending in 1976 was \$260m compared to \$70m in 1967.

Stanford and Loma Linda—are protesting about the regulations, which they regard as an unprecedented attack on their academic freedom.

All medical schools in California already teach human sexuality and they agree on the importance of the subject. But they object strongly to being told how to teach it. They are free to teach the rest of the medical curriculum as they please, as long as they produce graduates capable of passing the state's licensing examinations.

Stanford and the University of California, San Francisco, both pioneers in the field of sex education for medical students, are particularly upset.

is really quite acceptable, and one can think of a better way any way. They win; people come and go, but signets have a disconcerting way of being there and not there at once.

More room at top in Britain than elsewhere in Europe

Working class penetration into post-school education is always a controversial issue. Here Peter Scott, Sue Reid, Simon Midgley and Peter David assess the evidence

The proportion of students in British higher education from working class homes is apparently higher than in any other west European country. According to a study made in 1974 by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) 27 per cent of British students were from such homes. This figure is comparable to the official British figure for universities, but much lower than that for higher education as a whole.

Only Norway with 21.5 per cent and Yugoslavia 20.5 per cent, came anywhere near the British figure. In France the proportion of working class students was 11.9 per cent, in Germany 12.5 per cent, and in The Netherlands 14 per cent.

However, these international comparisons have to be treated with great caution. The social classifications used in the compiling of these statistics vary widely. For example, in all countries apart from Britain "independent agriculturists" (who are really peasant farmers, a social class that hardly exists in this country) are regarded as a separate category.

The proportion of working-class children reaching higher education in Britain has remained virtually unchanged for three decades. Over this period working-class students—those with fathers in manual occupations—have never accounted for more than a quarter of university undergraduates.

Taking higher and advanced further education overall, they appear to have comprised about 35 per cent of the student population.

Surveys carried out for the 1963 Robbins report showed that children with fathers in professional and managerial jobs were 21 times more likely to reach degree level than their counterparts from semi-skilled or unskilled families.

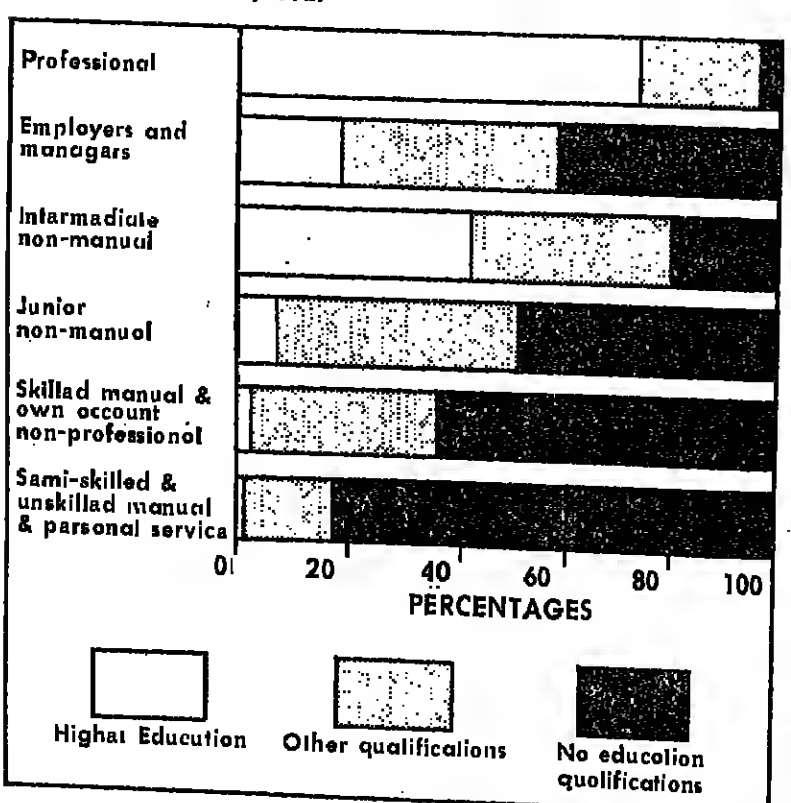
At universities in 1961 almost three quarters (71 per cent) of undergraduates had parents who were in non-manual occupations. A quarter came from families of manual workers—most (13 per cent) from skilled workers and a few (7 per cent) from semi or unskilled families.

Robbins believed that these proportions had remained virtually unchanged for more than a decade, despite the fact that the number of university students more than

doubled. In 1960, the report said, 3.6 per cent of working-class 18-year-olds entered university, compared with only 1.4 per cent in the years 1928-47. But for middle-class children the chances of getting to university increased just as quickly. By 1960 the proportion had risen from 8.9 per cent to 16.8 per cent. Between 1928 and 1947, the report added, working-class children made up 23 per cent of the university undergraduate population. In 1955 the proportion had risen slightly to 25 per cent, and there it remained in 1961.

The pre-Robbins statistics are

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROUP, 1972



Source: General Household Survey. Classification: 1965 socio-economic groupings of own occupation.

Little change over 30 years

sketchy, but the Kelsall report in 1955 estimated the working-class university population as 25 per cent—in Cambridge it was 9 per cent and at Oxford 13 per cent.

A compilation of statistical sources available in 1974 by Little and Westhead argued: "The social class composition of the student body in the universities has remained roughly the same during the past three to five decades—this despite expansion, maintenance grants for students, and the changes which have occurred in secondary school provision."

Of middle class children born before 1910 three per cent reached university; for children born between 1910 and 1929 the figure rose to 6 per cent; and for those born in the late 1920s the proportion was 14 per cent.

The proportions for working class children born during the same period were 0.5 per cent; 1.5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively.

Interestingly, social class differences among postgraduates have been less pronounced. Robbins found that in 1961 some 61 per cent of postgraduate students had parents who had gone to selective schools, compared with 73 per cent of undergraduates. Half as many had a parent who had also been to university.

Teacher training, too, was considerably more open to working class children. In 1961, 54 per cent of teacher training students came from middle class homes (compared with 71 per cent in the universities), and 40 per cent had fathers in professional or managerial groups (59 per cent in universities).

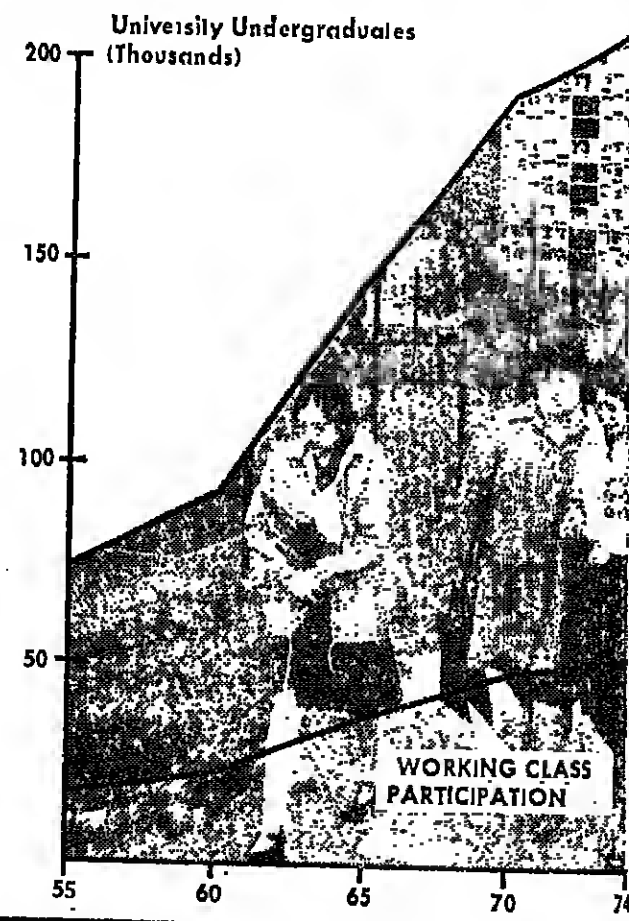
Children of semi-skilled workers comprised 11 per cent of teacher training students, but only 7 per cent of university students.

More than half (58 per cent) of full-time students in advanced further education courses in 1961 came from middle class homes. But middle class students accounted for less than half the part-time day students (41 per cent) and evening students (41 per cent).

An extrapolation from Robbins' statistics suggest that in higher and advanced further education, as a whole, only 36.2 per cent of students were from working class backgrounds. Latest Government estimates suggest that in 1974 the proportion was about 35 per cent.

But for a national survey published last year by the Society for Research in Higher Education, concluded that in polytechnics there was "clear bias" in favour of middle class students, who made up 64 per cent of degree students and 65 per cent of other full-time students.

UNDERGRADUATE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM WORKING CLASS HOMES



The constant 48 per cent

In the 15 years since the Robbins report the percentage of working class students going on to major British institutions of higher education has hardly altered.

Figures gained from unpublished data collected by the Government's Office of Population Censuses and Surveys for The General Household Survey, 1974, show that 48 per cent of students in all forms of advanced and further education are from working class backgrounds.

Of a total sample of 584 people, aged between 16 and 49, studying at universities, colleges of education, colleges of further education, polytechnics and other colleges, 280 were children of fathers from socio-economic groupings four and five (the skilled manual and own account non-professional and the semi-skilled and unskilled manual and personal service groups).

However, once students attending colleges of further education—the bulk of whom are on non-advanced courses—are excluded from the sample the proportion from working-class backgrounds falls to 35 per cent, 90 out of 257.

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Why the fruits of materialism are costing more

Eighteen months after the black days in Soweto, and in the wake of a resounding Nationalist election victory, white South African students must still rank among the most materially privileged in the world. What is remarkable is that the student body has not yet seriously questioned their right to it.

The price that students pay for the maintenance of this privilege—and to South African elites they can hardly fail to be aware of it—is the cost of the consequences of political activism.

"Getting involved" as the scores of honour student leaders might testify if the Government allowed them to, can be unpleasant. Radical, anti-establishment politics has been effectively limited to a small and culturally-homogeneous group of urban English-speaking students, with little hope of wider support.

The past year has seen the acceleration of a clear shift in student politics. Since 1976 when the National Union of South African Students (NUSAS) last much of its support as the main English language union, anti-establishment politics has become the pastime of a small minority, with a public profile out of all proportion to its numbers.

But, at the same time, the strength of the right-wing student majority is growing, although it remains diffuse and unorganized.

The radical minority are victims of their own inescapably-privileged positions. For example, one of the University of Cape Town's 6,000 students can pay £30 a month for a furnished cottage—including an African maid and garden. This lifestyle, enjoyed particularly by students in the larger cities, has made student radicalism a living contradiction.

This has emboldened the student left, and led to right-wing accusations of "parasitic politics". Until it is resolved, and students' energy redirected to opposition rather than introspection, any concerted anti-establishment action—let alone a major demonstration over the handling of NUSAS leaders—grows more unlikely.

Meanwhile, there are a few radical students who also see South African capitalism as a root cause of inequality, and who are committed

in changing the political and economic order.

They face the growing power of the majority of white students. Although this majority is formally represented by a weakly supported student body, the South African Federation of English-speaking Students, and a small newspaper, it is virtually powerless to mount an organized and sustained mass conservation.

Their influence is already reflected in the unusually-moderate student representative councils which have been elected for 1978, as well as the embarrassing failure of NUSAS to widen its support outside of its strongholds in the universities of Cape Town and the Witwatersrand.

The vast majority of students, who are at best, ignorant of South Africa's student situation, at worst, supporting it, are seen by many academics to be a result of the success, over the past 20 years, of the Government's education policies.

Based strictly on the Calvinist tenets of Christian national education, and geared to mass conformity and standardization rather than individualism, the country's schools seem to have served the Government's purpose: to provide essentially unquestioning students.

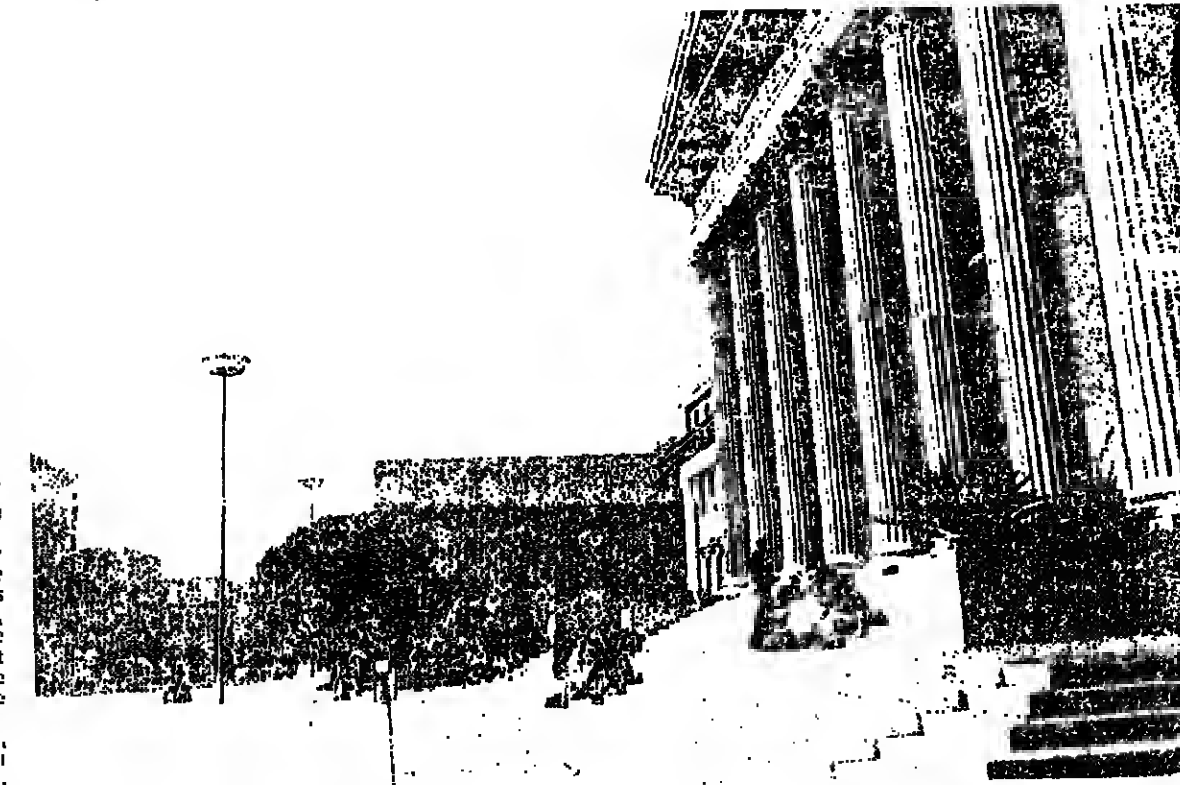
This large degree of passive conservatism is a predictable result of the countless humiliations and denigrations of student leaders and academics at white English-language universities.

The general air of illegality and intimidation that has settled on radical politics as a result of Government action has made it appear a distinctly dangerous and anti-social political arena.

At the height of the Angola War, students at the University of the Witwatersrand surprised the country by voting at a mass meeting to donate student-collected charity funds to aid soldiers' dependants.

The university's vice-chancellor, Professor G. R. Bozoli, who retired last month after nine years of close contact with student leaders, believes that agents provocateurs are a major factor behind the right-wing's growth. He found their growing strength disturbing not for what it is, but for what is causing it.

"There has been a growth in the vociferous right-wing matching almost the vociferousness of the



University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg.

left-wing," he said. "This, I do not regard as a student orientation at all, but rather, a definitely built-up agitation, I have known such outside infiltrators personally, and often, after leaving the university, they join the police."

There have been two or three such famous cases, and just as the Government has always accused the agitators from outside on the left-wing, I believe this right-wing is infiltrating."

For NUSAS, 1977 was a year of unobtrusive failure. One project was the union's national newspaper, National Student, revived for a scanty three issues after financial problems and government harassment caused its collapse the year before.

Importantly, the union failed to regain the support it once held at Rhodes University, where it was defeated in a referendum on whether to rejoin as a member university.

This was also widely seen as an indication of the right-wing's growing strength. It was led at Rhodes by Mr Izak Smuts, a grand-nephew of South Africa's wartime Prime Minister, who is the university's new SRC president.

The union's bid "Africanization" policy—aimed at persuading white students that they are white

Africans and do not belong to Europe or America—never quite got off the ground. It failed to attract all, but rather, a definitely built-up agitation, I have known such outside infiltrators personally, and often, after leaving the university, they join the police."

The fact that NUSAS was left out of the Government banings of October 19, when 18 major anti-Government organizations were declared "undesirable", has been seen as an indication of its weakness. But its annual congress in Pietermaritzburg last month was the biggest ever. Radical, liberal and some moderate student leaders, are, hesitantly, beginning to work within the union.

The outgoing president, Mr Nick Hlouson, said in Cape Town recently that NUSAS should be playing an educative role. The union's theme for 1978, chosen at the congress, would be "Education for an African future."

This role is particularly important at a time when the thrust of the Government's repressive apparatus is towards controlling the dissemination of ideas," he said. "Programmes and policies must be realistic."

The north of NUSAS in 1978 will not be measured by self-aggrandizing pronouncements, or the speed with which it is banned, but its

actual contribution to spreading a coherent vision of a radically changed South Africa."

The NUSAS president this year is Aurret van Heerden, a Witwatersrand University postgraduate who last year led a minor campaign to persuade white management to recognize black trade unions.

The mainstay of student dissent in South Africa last year was the student press. Campus political movements like the new Students for Social Democracy (SSD) are only as powerful as the circulation of their newspapers.

Journalistic standards vary, but in terms of the alternatives they present, student newspapers have no equal. There has been a remarkable growth, alongside the student-funded campus papers, of a new unofficial and strongly opposition press. At many universities they operate alongside, and together they have provided a counter-information press for a small, exclusively white audience.

Closely intertwined, through shared staff and facilities, they rarely overlap in subject-matter. While the official papers cater for a general readership and control on student politics and problems within university administration, the unofficial press pushes a tougher radical line at the cost of a smaller circulation.

Student editors, who till now worked largely in isolation, gathered at Durban's University of Natal last month to launch the South African Student Press Union (SASPU). It aims to coordinate an inter-campus news service, run training courses and prepare a handbook for student journalists as well as to keep an eye on the country's commercial press.

SASPU reflects an increasingly well coordinated and effective student press. It is this effectiveness, however, which may pose a real threat to the press this year, as editors fear that the Government clampdown on their activities will intensify accordingly.

The Publications Directorate, South Africa's official moral and political watchdog, banned more than 60 student newspapers last year. It is fast being realized throughout the political spectrum that there is no position of compromise left—only the choosing of sides.

While students form part of a generation which may well expect sudden and difficult social change and, arguably, they should be preparing themselves for it. The crucial question is to what extent they will follow the electorate, who on November 30 reaffirmed their decision to fight for the retention of privilege.

For the new NUSAS president, van Heerden, a remark he overheard on the Witwatersrand campus in Johannesburg, typifies the average white South African student: "I don't know whether to buy more spotlights for my sports car, or a new magazine for my gun."

White students here have long been affluent. Now they are also scared.

Briefing Continued

Degrees apart at work

Four years ago 47 per cent of the working men and women in the professional had gained a degree or its equivalent, compared with 36 per cent of women from the same social background who were working in a semi-skilled manual job.

But a survey in the same year by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys also reveals that wider proportions of the lowest socio-economic groupings—skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual workers of both sexes—had attained this level of educational achievement.

Eight per cent of employers and managers, 18 per cent of "intermediate" non-manual workers and 2 per cent of "junior" non-manual workers had gained a degree or the equivalent.

Of the working women in these social groups 4 per cent of employers and managers, 13 per cent of intermediate non-manual jobs and 1 per cent employed in junior non-manual posts, had degree level qualifications. Taking the overall population in Britain, 4 per cent had degrees.

Of those with higher educational qualifications below degree level, the unskilled manual worker again fared the worst. Under 0.5 per cent in this category of both sexes had reached this level of qualification, compared with 1 per cent of those

working in semi-skilled manual jobs. Two per cent of skilled manual and 36 per cent of those in intermediate non-manual jobs were in this category.

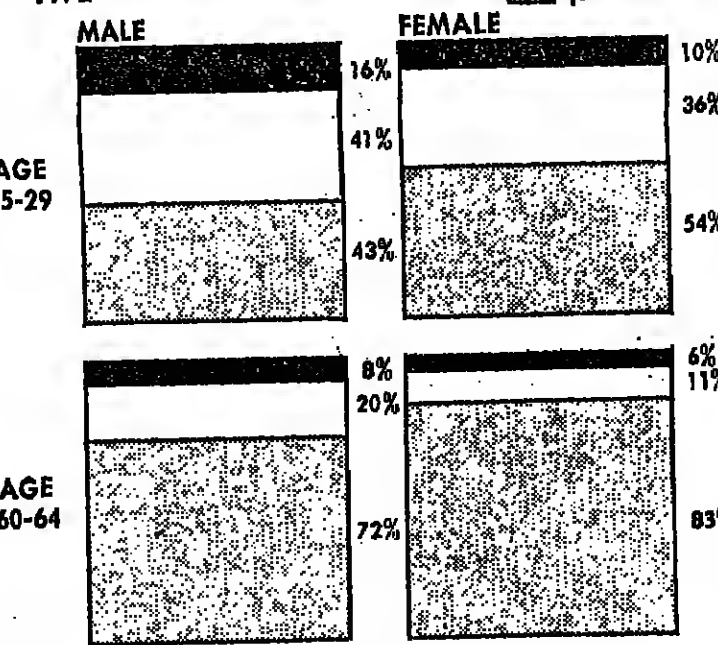
A staggeringly high proportion of unskilled manual workers—93 per cent—had absolutely no qualifications at all in 1974, the latest year for which figures have been published. At the same time, 83 per cent of those in semi-skilled manual jobs were without qualifications.

At the other end of the scale 1 per cent of professional men and 1 per cent of professional women were without any qualifications. A total of 40 per cent of employers and managers were unqualified.

Taking the population as a whole, 61 per cent of the age group 16 to 69—on which the survey was based—were unqualified. Of those who were working 57 per cent fell into this unqualified category.

If the proportion of the population reaching A-level standard only is considered, just 4 per cent had achieved this qualification. This low number was, no doubt, caused by the high numbers of people who, having gained A levels or the equivalent, went on to study at a higher level.

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL ACHIEVEMENT FOR SELECTED AGE GROUPS 1972



Higher educational - Above GCE 'A' level

Source: General Household Survey

OU combats its drop-out rate

Maggie Richards reports on a new approach to the problem

Next year the Open University will adopt a new tactic in the fight against its student drop-out rate with the introduction of a new preparatory pack, designed to initiate prospective students into some of the techniques they will need to acquire in undertake a degree level course.

As more applicants lacking formal qualifications embark on OU courses, the problems of catering for them loom larger.

The new study skills package, which will accompany each of the foundation year courses, will be dispatched to students in advance of their course materials. The package will include detailed advice on essay writing and analytical skills. Students encountering difficulties will have access to a counselling service for additional support.

The high withdrawal rate for students lacking formal qualifications has always been of concern to the OU. Across the faculties the average drop-out rate for the first three months of the foundation year is about 25 per cent. By providing the new preparatory packs, the OU hopes to retain some of these initial withdrawals, but this is only one way in which the university is coming to terms with the problem.

Later this year the university's admissions committee will be studying a report on an experiment at Sheffield, in which an entire group of minimally qualified entrants were admitted en bloc to the OU. The progress of this group through the initial year was monitored and compared to that of a sample group from similar backgrounds admitted on an individual basis by the university's usual first come, first served policy.

The report has been compiled by Mr Michael Redmond, senior counsellor with the OU in Yorkshire, and Mr Robin Fielder, adult course tutor at the Rowlinson adult education centre, where the experiment took place.

It began in 1975, and was prompted by a group of mature students who had taken an O level course linked to the BBC Living Decisions series.

Living Decisions had offered the students an opportunity to develop analytical skills rather than learning by rote, but it was felt that other O or A level courses could meet their needs.

Confidence with their surroundings, the development of self-confidence during the O level course, and a rapport with their tutor led the students to ask: "Where now?"

Little experience

For the Rowlinson Centre there were two options—to design a special non-examination course; or to urge the students to apply for an OU foundation course.

But the students, predominantly women, had little educational experience and lacked the relevant study skills. Most would never have contemplated attempting an OU course had they not undertaken the Rowlinson Centre and undertaken the O level programme.

On their O-level course the students had gained great strength of purpose from one another, their tutor and their educational environment. They were extremely apprehensive about attending an OU study centre, being attached to new tutors and having to form new relationships with other students who they imagined would be intellectually superior.

To allay their anxieties a joint counselling session was organized at the centre between the students, the Rowlinson staff, and representatives from the Yorkshire region of the university. From this meeting came the proposal that the students should remain together as a group, undertaking a combined enrolment on the D101 Social Sciences Foundation course.

The OU offered a guaranteed entry to the 11 students involved

an condition that there would be continuity in three areas: of past group; of educational environment in the Rowlinson Centre; and through the tutor—the students' Rowlinson tutor would become their OU tutor-counsellor.

Nine women and two men finally started D101, but only two of the group were reasonably well qualified, having had three or four years of full-time further education. Half of the group could be categorized as "educationally disadvantaged"; three had no formal qualifications at all, and five had no more than GCE O level or an equivalent. Seven of these students had had no experience in education since leaving school at 16 until their contact with the Rowlinson Centre.

One student withdrew before the start of the course, but was replaced by someone who had enrolled individually with the Open University and had undertaken a 10-week preparatory course with the group at the Rowlinson Centre.

During the first three months of the course three students encountered particular difficulties, and were helped by extended counselling sessions at home or in the pub. Each quickly emerged as the most obvious mistakes, though several continued to struggle, and managed to survive mainly because of support from the remainder of the group.

In their report Mr Redmond and Mr Fielder emphasize the importance of this support: "They did it themselves—and we particularly wish to stress how unusual this was."

In one instance a student's husband was then seriously ill and she contemplated cutting, until the other members of the group persuaded her otherwise.

The telephone became an important instrument in rallying flagging spirits, while the tutor-student kept a special watch on students who could not be contacted and were susceptible to feelings of isolation.

The report quotes one student on the significance of group involvement: "One of the important things that nearly all of us turned up to more or less every tutorial that we had. We were not one of those groups where only a few turn up, we almost all turned up."

And at these meetings, this is when we realized that absolutely everything was in the same boat, and this gave us the courage to go on."

Must of the Rowlinson team found too that the group participation provided a feeling of security when they attended summer school: "We always had the group—we were split up, and then was good, but even though we didn't use it much we always knew the group was there."

One or two of the students, though, returned from summer school with fantastic perceptions of their chances, and although they clung on grimly for the final months, their tutor detected a marked lack of enthusiasm prior to the examinations.

Say the report's authors: "We put forward the view that many students who do badly in a closed-book final assessment fall in their own minds before they ever enter the examination room."

In contrast, one or two very similar in ability came back from summer school bubbling with enthusiasm. Their transformation had been in the social sphere as transformed the other, and they completed the course with a confidence they had not known before.

The group sent four weeks on examination preparation, and ten of the eleven students finally passed the foundation course, with the one student who failed being permitted to re-sit.

For the Rowlinson Centre the measure of success was how far the group sessions had given each student the confidence to move out of a safe educational environment into a wider educational community where they would become individual students learning with the OU in the traditional way.

Says the report: "Although all eleven completed the course and for the most part it is too early to say how far the Rowlinson group's experience of D101 has improved their second level study, where formal tutorial contact is less frequent."

"One of the group has been 'dropping' for a year, four have been dis-

ing their second foundation course, and only two have been doing courses where they know more about it."

Mr Redmond and Mr Fielder found that the course had been fully justified in terms of helping the students to begin to develop their full potential. The students themselves also recognised that the year had been a beneficial one.

Asked what difference it had made to their lives, one commented: "So much of what we have studied is so relevant to everyday life... and I have been able to bring in quite a bit of stuff which would never have known about before doing the course."

Another said: "You tend not to accept the obvious. You read a newspaper and don't accept exactly what you read. And I have been able to see what's really going on. You actually see written, and you have learned to look deeper than the obvious—to be more critical."

Dormant brains

The report concludes: "It is possible for the OU to deliver an intensive study, helping to develop skills and abilities, in stimulating new and critical insights, and in requiring 'dormant brains' to be 'woken up'."

"This is the only institution offering part-time students this breadth of mind-stretching materials and requiring this depth of commitment. Whatever their varied futures, in or out of the OU, the Rowlinson group will remember it for that."

The report's authors compare the progress of the Rowlinson students with that of the sample. Among the Sheffield group there were no withdrawals once the course got underway, while from the sample there had been an extremely high current rate of 56 per cent. The current withdrawal rate from the social sciences foundation course is 23 per cent.

The success of the Rowlinson scheme can be attributed to many factors, says the report. "The relatively homogeneous composition of the group; their quick 'gelling' on the preparatory course; their readiness to admit uncertainty and their lack of personal competitiveness; the exceptionally strong support they gave to each other; the confidence of the tutor."

"Normal Open University tutorial groups not infrequently achieve several of these ingredients of success—but getting the chemistry right is fortuitous. If occasionally can be arranged in advance, why spurn it? The opportunity is there."

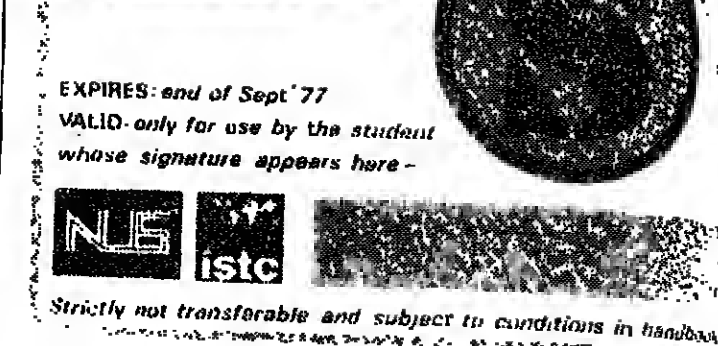
The authors maintain that the introduction of a system of group admission based on the findings at Sheffield would not abrogate the university's principle of open access. Rather it makes it a qualified access, one that is not up to the individual but to the group. It was the most appropriate way of attracting the minimally qualified into higher education.

They point too to the tragic results when students from background similar to the Sheffield group abandon their courses. "There is a danger of creating a widening pool of demoralised people who have 'known' that the OU is not for them—they are not up to it because they have tried."

The OU has a particular responsibility here, because it is our contention that in a large number of cases this knowledge will be false. Withdrawal comes not because they are not capable, but because a group of people of support is needed to rigours of academic study.

"Group admission is one way that students can avoid individual tutorial allocations, and give each other support."

An experiment in Group Admission to the Open University, by Robin Fielder and Mike Redmond, to be published in April in Teaching at a Distance, Open University Educational Enterprises, 12 Colford Road, Stony Stratford, Milton Keynes.



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NUS commercial empire is rebuilt with caution

The commercial empire of the National Union of Students is alive and well and living in reduced circumstances in a cramped basement of the University of London union. It is the latest commercial enterprise which has collapsed in ignominy after the NUS decided to liquidate its service companies on the afternoon of November 19 1976.

The NUS of the service companies after their rapid and glittering expansion in the years before was a trauma of the first order for the NUS. Its president, Charles Clarke, escaped scot-free by the skin of his teeth, and for a while the entire future of the national union was in doubt.

A year later there is a new organization of NUS services—NUS Marketing Ltd. But with one full-time staff it is kept small and second-hand in the basement while the student leadership tries hard to work out what role there can be for commercial activity in a NUS which is determined not to have its fingers burned again.

Despite its caution, the NUS is determined not to duck the question of services. Penny Cooper, the executive member who, as treasurer, is responsible for the routine oversight of the new service companies, believes that the NUS has a duty to think positively again about services.

"We did learn a great deal from the collapse of the service companies. But what we learned was mainly how not to develop things. We have now to learn how to develop comprehensive services for students who do not fall into the trap of being too big or too expensive. We want to develop national services very, very slowly."

In its hubris days the NUS commercial empire was enormous—ordinarily big, of course, in relation to the size of the union. The travel company alone had an annual turnover in excess of £6m and carried 300,000 student customers a year.

There was a large Cheltenham-based private company called Phoenix and a successful insurance company, Ensign.

They had grown at great speed, reflecting rapid expansion in the NUS itself. In 1968 the union had 400,000 members and spent £86,000 a year. By 1976 membership was around the 800,000 mark and the annual budget nearly half a million pounds.

But the companies were seriously undercapitalized and their very size made them remote from the union. To ease their cash flow difficulties they relied on seasonal fluctuations to cross-subsidize each other. Travel brought in money during the summer; insurance in the winter. Each drew on the other's credit when times were hard—a practice which was highly vulnerable.

There were other flaws, too. During the 1960s the big profits made through travel were ploughed into the NUS instead of being used to build up protection against a slump. When one came—after operators began to undercut NUS flights—there were no financial barricades to retreat behind.

In the winter of 1976 it all came to a head. Travel had accumulated losses of £120,000, against a totally inadequate level of capitalization of £45,000. The NUS and its companies had a total overdraft of nearly £100,000, and there was little choice but to close the whole thing down.

Not everything disappeared in the crash, however. Early in 1977 what was left of the service companies moved from their Cheltenham offices into the small basement of the NUS. NUS Marketing Ltd., bringing with them a new philosophy of caution.

Neither the NUS executive, the company's general manager, Colin Doyle, want to see the empire rise phoenix-like from the ashes. But there is a growing sense between them that commercial ventures and ventures are not simply to be avoided.

One reason is that, locally, a student union is not deeply involved in business affairs. Even the smallest have a number of small-scale enterprises, such as canteens, bookshops or refreshment bars. But at the other end of the spectrum there are unions which operate large-scale commercial enterprises, such as the NUS of the University of London, which has a turnover of £120,000.

Ulster: isn't 7 years enough?

Bruce Cooper, an English Catholic academic, reflects on his life in troubled Northern Ireland



The effects of terrorism in Northern Ireland: above left, a woman victim of the 1972 Donegal Street bombing lies shocked as she receives first aid, and above right, a soldier hurries to safety as a terrorist bomb explodes in a Belfast shop.

Corporation dustmen, and an old man was sitting in the gutter with one leg blown off and various maimed others were staggering about distraught, shocked, and screaming.

But that was earlier on in what are euphemistically referred to as "The Troubles". Worse outrages have taken place, mothers murdered to their beds, young lads crippled for life by the barbarous practice of kneecapping, young girls tarred and feathered in medieval fashion. The atrocities have not all been on one side. Fearful sectarian assassinations have taken place, one or two people whom I knew quite well having died in such grisly fashion. But it's all too familiar for me to need to fill in the details.

What was once a green and pleasant land had become a hazy, grim, grey landscape. Was this the terminus towards which the Civil Rights had set out so optimistically? I remember, while still in England, cheering them on from the touchline. I even wrote—and still have the reply—an angry letter to a friend of mine at Milltown Cemetery, demanding he do something about gerrymandering or housing or whatever matter it was that journalists such as Mary Holland were espousing at the time.

I suppose I was typical of English Roman Catholics at the time. Here were one's religiousists being trodden into the ground. There were just goodies and baddies. My attitudes to this over-simplification were modified as soon as I arrived. I had been the victim of an interview a few days previously at a London polytechnic and been treated as a commodity. Here was an interviewing panel, Protestants to a man, which treated me with the utmost courtesy and hospitality.

Not long afterwards I found myself frequently on the other side of the table. Out of hundreds of interviews I can only recall one where discrimination took place—and that was reverse discrimination, where I refused to countenance the appointment of a person who was a Catholic but was overruled by an otherwise solidly Protestant panel.

I met many Protestant Civil Rights, some of whom had even marched on Burntollet, but who moved out of the same time as the IRA moved in with their very different agenda. I found many friends in the newly-formed Alliance Party, who didn't correspond to the stereotypes of Protestants that the Catholic press and Mary Holland had conjured up. I was informed that most of the time she was over in Northern Ireland she was invariably in the company of Eamonn McCann and Brian Nelson.

Then, on the flip-side, yes, I found Catholics who had been exploded, but also a Church and hierarchy whom Vatican II had more or less bypassed. I suppose any need for a Peace Line, since there were as many Protestants from the Shankill frequenting provincial bingo halls in the Falls as there were Catholics.

There were, as it turned out, political tensions lying just beneath the relative superficial economic prosperity. These found their focus and expression in the initially, student-based, civil rights movement, which was sweeping across Europe and the United States at the time.

Where did things begin to go wrong? Illustrations and political events better qualified than I have provided their own answers and dates. For me the turning point came when I was provisionally half-an-hour late for an appointment in Donegal Street to find the paratroopers shovelling up into plastic bags the mingled remains of two innocent Belfast

But more debilitating even is the reluctance of anyone to speak out. The correspondence columns of the liberal "Belfast Telegraph" are checklists of pseudonyms. My next-door neighbour, a retired fitter from the Shipyard, a typically decent Protestant and not the Orangeman of popular fiction, during the last Loyalty parade was told if he wanted a sack of coal delivered, he would have to go for a permit to the local UDA headquarters. He refused.

The sadness is that Ulster has always been a dead loss of human potential. The moderate and the able, the industrialists and professional classes, have betrayed their country and preferred the pleasures of selling or becoming oysters in Strangford Lough, or playing golf on the lush links of Royal County Down. So the field has been left open largely for ill-raft, narrow-minded bigots; at their worst the current DUP majority councillors in Mullaghmore, whose incompetence reached its height when they boycotted a Remembrance Day service because a Catholic priest, an ex-naval chaplain, had been asked to conduct the service.

The politicians' finest hour, without doubt, was the government's answer-sharing in the violence. The Alliance Party holds out a thin ray of hope, increasingly drawing members from both sections of the community and not just the middle class, but the others have lapsed into their sterile, familiar, intransigent postures. Yet, talking to the average Catholic, a united Ireland does not seem high on his agenda. It is more concerned with a reasonable place in the sun, a fair share in what is going and a right to retain his cultural identity without being made to feel it is inferior. Had he enjoyed these in the past in the proportion he was entitled to, the IRA would probably have collapsed overnight.

The academics have still to experience their finest hour. One might reasonably expect the institutions of higher education to make some sort of positive contribution to some of the problems that rack the province, but the polytechnic included, by and large, they have stood apart and aloof, seeing it as their duty to turn out qualified engineers and linguists and accountants. You look in vain for research papers such as "The problems of the Catholic in the Ballymurphy" or "The life cycle of duckweed" or "Kitchen accounts in medieval numerals."

In some respects the institutions of higher education resemble medieval monasteries, hibernating communities within and no the problems that rack the province, but the polytechnic included, by and large, they have stood apart and aloof, seeing it as their duty to turn out qualified engineers and linguists and accountants. You look in vain for research papers such as "The problems of the Catholic in the Ballymurphy" or "The life cycle of duckweed" or "Kitchen accounts in medieval numerals."

No country nowdays can afford to be unenlightened and paralytic. The violence in Ulster owes much to its past and the unfortunate political structures it has had to make as a result. The foundations have not been secure since the technical of terror and guerrilla warfare, which have been perfected in Ulster, are, alas, all too easily transportable, and are ready to hand, as much for disenchanted blacks in Britain as they are for white supremacists in the United States.

Geography, economics, common sense would all dictate that on ideal solution would be a united federal Ireland, with special provincial arrangements to reflect the cultural

aspirations of the Protestants of Ulster—and not just to get the British Government off the hook. But where is the common sense when one hears quite intelligent Protestants refer to the south as a "foreign country" and its citizens as "our enemies"? That is not how it seems to the Englishman of a rugby international at Lansdowne Road or holidaying in Donegal on Galway or Kerry. Although there are important cultural differences, north and south, they all seem distinctly Irish, given to good crack (conviviality), as they say, marvellous story-tellers all.

The reasons for coming over seemed rational enough at the time, but what keeps one, amidst the apparent gloom and stalemate since Ulster has always been an exporting country in terms of its mailhood?

I suppose, at the lowest level, the lack of job prospects across the water, particularly for those of manopausal age. But there's also been present during the past seven years, despite the primitive, something more than that: it is composed of a number of strands. After a visit to the mainland, I return to Aldergrove, despite its fortifications, to a feeling that "small is beautiful", because it's personal and intimate and comprehensible and more restful. Driving home through the quiet countryside, it's difficult to believe that violence is only a stone's throw away.

Then there is the resilience of the people: the shopkeepers of Royal Avenue, sweeping up the shattered glass from the pavement for the umpteenth time; the marvellously kind people of the Falls (I've talked to parents in schools, who are warm and hospitable and friendly and harassed and anxious about the bleakness and drabness of violence their kids are growing up in).

And although the police have come in for a beating, all in all, they do not come across as a brutal force. In appearance, rubricum faces with the soft manners of the countryside, not those of the hard-faced urban meat I have seen in large English and Scottish cities. There's not to say they haven't been guilty of excesses, or out corners or been coerced by the politicians in intolerable and compromising situations. But they've never struck me, as they are unfairly depicted by some of the British media, as a ruthless, continental force holding their way with ruthless iron.

And lastly, in a Province so small and comprehensible as Ulster, it's easier to make some small, if modest, contribution to the restoration of normality, whether it be by keeping the health service going, by educating the young to a better future or by associating with bridge-building efforts so splendidly pioneered by such centres of reconciliation as Corrymeela.

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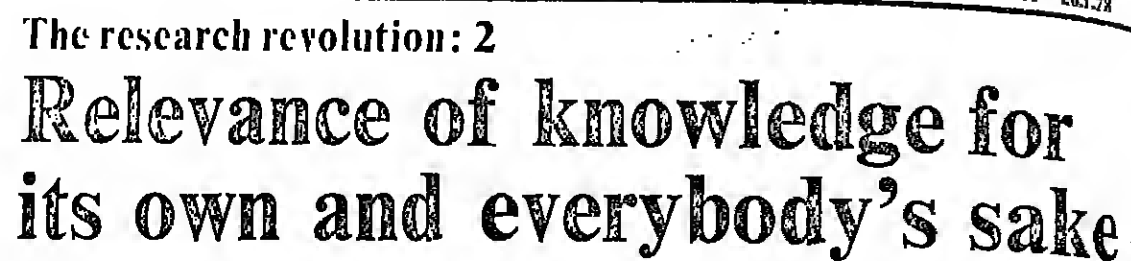
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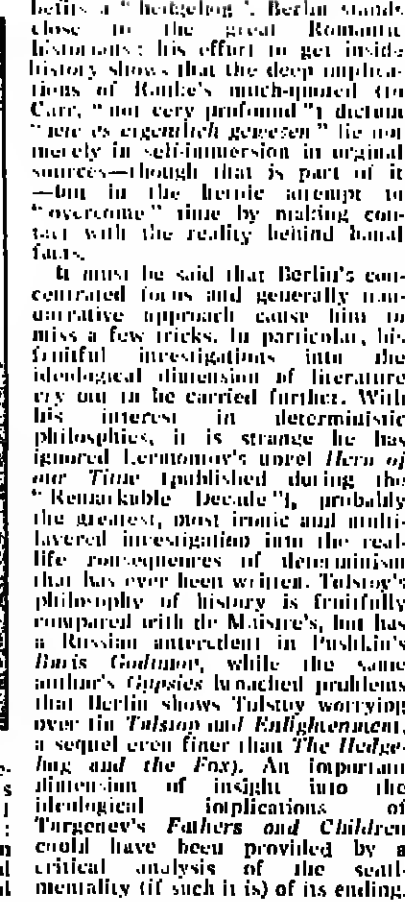


Professor Gould replies

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A hedgehog behind the fox's mask

Sir Isaiah Berlin (right)



The author is reader in Russian studies at the University of Sussex.

Idiosyncratic

life, seems an unpromising candidate for Berlin's sympathy; yet in firmly disassociating Bailusky's urge for truthfulness from Chernyshevsky's militarism or Pisarev's

Sympathy

The author is reader in Russian studies at the University of Sussex.

Yours faithfully,
E. A. WOOD,
Laboratory Engineer, Applied
Scientific Instrument Co.

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G. M. Young and Victorian England, by John Clive

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Raymond Chandler; Janacek
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Knight life

The Chivalrous Society
by Georges Duby
translated by Cynthia Postan
Edward Arnold, £15.00
ISBN 0 731 5933 X

Georges Duby's reputation was first made in his study on medieval society in the *Mémoires* published in 1953. He is probably best known in England for the translation of his *Guerriers et Paysans* which describes the early development of medieval society in general.

The subject-matter of most of his essays in this volume is the nobility of western Europe, particularly France, between the mid-tenth and the late twelfth centuries. This is the period between the decline of the institutions of the Carolingian empire and the rise of the monarchies and principalities of the high Middle Ages. Over most of western Europe it was a period of very weak state authority, the classic age of feudalism.

The essays are not about the whole of that society. Duby's inaugural lecture as professor at the Collège de France expressed an ideal of a "global vision". And he is capable of basking the spiritual and material aspects of society. Perhaps his most readable essay is a study of the twelfth-century nobleman, a study in which he identifies a real social type as the prototype of the knight errant of romance literature. The essays are mostly concerned however with two particular strands in the social history of the period: the development of the concept of the nobility and the family among the nobility and the development of the idea of knight-hood.

Duby has two ways of approaching families, through the genealogies which twelfth-century men composed themselves and through real genealogies constructed out of the independent evidence of this deeds. Family consciousness expressed itself in the recollection of ancestors extending back several generations in the case of families of knighthood. Two centuries—recording ancestors selected and emphasized, as one might expect, the continuity of a noble line in possession of a castle or estate. The other approach, through the charters, which Duby applies to the area he knows best, the Marches, shows that many noble families can be documented through the two centuries and here again he can show the reality of the continuity of the undivided lands of the nobles of each generation. He believes that the consciousness of lineage spreads down the social scale from the level of counts at the beginning of the period to the level of ordinary knights at the end. This noble society was growing in numbers, largely to doubt because of the general expansion of population and wealth.

A manifestation of its growth was the spread of the use of the word "knight" (*milites*). Perhaps the most interesting parts of Duby's book are those in which he tackles the problem of the birth of knight-hood: why does the Latin word for a soldier, rarely used of nobles before the eleventh century, become by the end of the twelfth the universal indication of noble status? Duby's theory emphasizes among other things that it starts by being applied to the lesser nobility because of its biblical connotation of service ("soldier of Christ"). Christian ideas of the religious role of a pious fighting nobleman, culminating in the crusading ideal, generalized the notion to the nobility as a whole.

The study of the feudal nobility in France has a continuous history from Montesquieu's *Esprit des Loix*. Duby, a pupil of Marc Bloch, writes to some extent in the shadow of Bloch's famous *Feudal Society* published in 1939-40. But in the articles in this book, mostly originally published since 1960, he has made substantial advances in certain aspects of the interpretation of feudal society, particularly the diffusion of knighthood and the diffusion of knighthood. He has probably been the most influential writer on feudalism in recent years and the signal honour of a trainee of his scattered, and frequently overlapping, papers is justified.

George Holmes

BOOKS

Arts and minds

Florence and the Medici
by J. H. Hale
Thames and Hudson, £7.25
ISBN 0 500 25059 6

There have been many books on the Medici, and many more on Florence, but Professor Hale has had the original idea of looking at the relationship between the two. The period with which he is concerned runs from Giovanni di Bicci, who founded the family fortunes in the fourth fifteenth century, to Gian Gastone in the early eighteenth century, passively and at times disgustingly in bed. Hale presents us with what is essentially a synthesis of other people's research, but the judgments, sometimes unconventional, are his own.

The book's major theme is political. It is the route by which the Florentines moved, as the author says, "from a republicanism uniquely energetic in its cult of liberty to the drowsy acceptance of neo-absolutist rule".

The beginning of this story is the least well known. Drawing on the unpublished work of Mrs Dale Kent, Hale explains how the early Medici built up a faction composed of their relatives and their clients, which enabled them to exercise considerable power from 1434 to 1464 behind a republican facade. Cosimo's grandson Lorenzo the Magnificent, who presided over Florence between 1469 and 1492, had a more regal manner, but still liked to present himself as an upstart, the leading citizen of the republic, and (as Professor Rubinstein has shown) his power was not absolute and he did not always get his own way.

The creation of an absolute monarchy, employing a bureaucracy to administer a European empire, came considerably later, after the Medici had twice been driven out and had twice returned, each time in the baggage of a foreign army. The Medici "principate" was mainly the work of Cosimo I, Arch-

duke of Tuscany, who ruled 1537 to 1574, but the system until the death (without issue) of Gian Gastone in 1737.

Hale's skilful blend of social and political analysis makes the story of the Medici comprehensible and making it seem too inevitable, and he gives a stimulating account of the different or patterns of control.

The book's minor but not theme is that of the Medici patrons of learning, literature, the arts. Here, too, the Medici are presented as a true benefactor of culture, but the proliferation of crime (particularly a rural breakdown of society, as many contemporaries feared, or whether they merely reflected improvement in policing and changes in the legal system).

Stemming from this objective, the author poses various subsidiary questions—for what sort of offences were criminals increasing, how effective were the police and judiciary, who were the offenders and their victims, and what was the attitude of the working-class towards the law and its agents?

To try to answer these questions satisfactorily Dr Phillips has chosen to study a comparatively small area—the roughly 100 square miles known as the Black Country—and a relatively short timespan—1835-60. (The title of this book, therefore, is somewhat misleading; the detective picture of prisoners exercising in Newgate Gaol, moreover, is scarcely apt.)

Dr Phillips has compiled and analysed from his local sources—Quarter Session and Assize records, and local newspapers—some 20,000 criminal cases—a commendable achievement—and gathered a mass of information on the police, the system of prosecution and the prosecutors. The extensive documentation and 42 tables leave no doubt as to the depth of his scholarship.

As a result of this research, he feels that national averages, such

Peter Be

BOOKS

Regional crime squad

Crime and Authority in Victorian England
by David Phillips
Croom Helm, £8.50
ISBN 0 85664 568 0

The primary aim of this book is to investigate the vast increase in criminality which occurred in the early nineteenth century, to see whether they resulted from a true proliferation of crime (particularly a rural breakdown of society, as many contemporaries feared, or whether they merely reflected improvement in policing and changes in the legal system).

Stemming from this objective, the author poses various subsidiary questions—for what sort of offences were criminals increasing, how effective were the police and judiciary, who were the offenders and their victims, and what was the attitude of the working-class towards the law and its agents?

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As a result of this research, he feels that national averages, such

as those provided by V. G. Callwell and T. Hodgkin from the central criminal statistics, and broad generalizations, such as J. E. Tooley has taken from contemporary commentators, tend to distort the picture at a grass-roots level.

His conclusions, however, are disappointingly tentative. Whether Tobias, for example, problems that want and distress were not generally factors in increasing crime, and Garrett and Hadden used statistics which indicated that they were. Phillips's conclusion is that in some cases they were and in many they were not. This and other finely balanced judgments are typical of the doctoral thesis.

Dr Phillips's heavy reliance on the format of his thesis has also resulted in an unnecessarily uniform organization of his three chapters on offenders. This is a pity, as the predictability of the presentation detracts from the inherent interest of the subject. And surely it must have been possible—without risking the author's academic reputation—to have entitled the chapter on the old and new police.

Nevertheless, this book adds greatly to our understanding of criminal activity and law enforcement in a truly industrialized area of Victorian England (see his comment on Tobias's metropolitan bias), and teaches us the importance of measuring widely accepted generalizations against local evidence. As Dr Phillips implicitly acknowledges, it is impossible to draw general national conclusions from his local study. We need many more regional surveys on these lines—similar, perhaps, in those undertaken on the Poor Law—in order to gain a complete picture of crime and authority in Victorian England.

M. Heather Tomlinson

Party lines

Politics in the Age of Caliban
by John Prest
Macmillan, £7.95
ISBN 0 333 22349 7

The contents of this book are aptly summarized on its cover: "This is the first book to interpret the politics of the 1830s and 1840s as a continuous, unbroken conflict in which the Conservatives first seized the initiative and then lost it to the Anti-Corn Law League and the Reformers."

Earlier works have of course given some account of the years in which the registration provisions of the 1832 Reform Act were exploited for party purposes, but here the author is concerned "to stress the decisive significance of the registration in post-reform politics. Mr Prest draws out a wide range of contemporary sources, and he offers a great deal of interesting material on, for instance, the judicial interpretation of the legislation involved, the mid-century parliamentary reform for Ireland, and the nature of early Victorian registration statistics.

There can be no doubt that the party warfare in the registration courts was a factor which must be reckoned with in the politics of these years, but it is not at all clear that the argument offered here is fully made out. More than 20 years ago, in *Politics in the Age of Peel*, Professor Gash explored the complexities of the political system involved, and it may be that a careful reconsideration of the evidence offered there might have induced Prest to modify his claims for the decisive significance of the registration itself.

At a number of points the case seems to be pushed further than the evidence actually warrants, and there is no clear demonstration that the manipulation of the electoral registers did itself decide the overall result of a general election or force a major change in policy. The situation is blurred somewhat by the distinctly polemical nature of some of the contemporary references to the art of electoral manipulation. It seems certain, for example, that the propaganda of the Anti-Corn Law League deliberately overstated the effectiveness of that organization's registration campaign, and it is unwise to take this category of evidence at its face value.

Prest cites on editorial in *The League* as authority for the judgment that by the mid-1840s "the landlords had already, since 1832, created all the dependent votes they could", but this is a fragile source with which to buttress such a dubious contention. The evidence offered to the Select Committee on the votes of county electors, which followed the 1845 registration campaign, is an important source, but it is very likely that the evidence fed in that committee by George Wilson and his colleagues was deliberately intended to exaggerate the importance of the League's registration work in order to increase the pressure on their opponents.

In other cases, too, the argument as to the crucial nature of the registration seems to be pushed too far. Not everyone would agree, for example, with the claim that O'Connor's Chartist Land Scheme "missed a great opportunity to create a body of independent electors in the English counties" for the actual history of that scheme scarcely demonstrates that there was a great opportunity here.

In general, even taking account of all the evidence offered here, the contention that the registration system was of decisive significance in the politics of the 1830s and the 1840s is not fully made out. There were many other forms of political influence at work within British society at that time, and it may well be that some of them were of much greater significance than the manipulation of the electoral registers. Certainly the registration of electors proved incapable of producing radical politics like Caliban into a position of effective power.

Norman McCord

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MANCHESTER UNIVERSITY PRESS
Oxford Road Manchester M13 9PL

BOOKS

Privateers on parade

The Defence of British Trade, 1689-1815
by Patrick Crawshaw
Harvard, £8.00
ISBN 0 7129 0699 2

The main threat to British seaborne trade between 1689 and 1815 came from the privateer. Drawing on the work of French and British historians as well as on his own research, Dr Crawshaw concentrates on the activities of the French corsairs.

The French guerre de course was waged mainly from the ports along the western seaboard. Of these, St Malo was the most important with Dunkirk in second place. But privateers were also fitted out from other Breton ports, from Nantes, from Bordeaux, from Bayonne, and other Biscayan ports. These French privateers made the western approaches, the English Channel, and the North Sea the most nerve-centres of operations but French privateers also worked out of bases in the West Indies, threatening British merchantmen in the Caribbean and along the North American coast. French privateers were also to be encountered in the Indian Ocean and the China Sea.

But other privateers also terrorized the sea lanes of the world. During the Great Northern War and the Napoleonic War when the Baltic powers were hostile to Britain, privateers were active in the Baltic. When Spain was at war with Britain, her privateers also operated from metropolitan ports and from bases in Spanish America. Together with vessels of

France and other Mediterranean powers, Spanish privateers also waged war in the Mediterranean. During the American Revolution, and War between the Americans and the British, American privateers preyed on shipping along the seaboard of North America and in the Caribbean and were also to be found in European waters, including the Irish Sea.

French privateering reached its peak during the years between 1689 and 1713 and in the following years were generally less active. Then the American Revolutionary War and the French Wars between 1789 and 1815 brought a resurgence of privateering. To a greater or lesser extent, therefore, privateers provided a threat to British trade in every year between 1689 and 1815. And while merchant vessels were relatively safe in the open, whenever they came near to port, particularly in European waters, they faced the threat of enemy privateers.

Of British merchant vessels, the East India Company was usually heavily armed and was able to take care of themselves but other merchant ships required protection from privateers—and from enemy naval vessels. The method which came to be successfully adopted in the eighteenth century was the convoy. First employed during the first Dutch War, the convoy system was elaborated between 1689 and 1815. Convoys were organized with increasing efficiency by the Admiralty which acquired a growing number of escort vessels for the protection of British merchant vessels.

While devoting comparative little attention to the privateer threat to European trade, Dr Crawshaw discusses how a particular problem posed by the northern states and the Indies, and the East Indies, the East India Company, was tackled. Though merchants were tempted to take a chance by ordering their vessels to sail on the own in order to get better prices for the goods they carried, they arrived at a market only the season, they were often excluded into using convoys and by the pressure of insurance backed by judicial decisions.

The spread of marine insurance with insurers offering lower rates for vessels which sailed in convoys, reinforced by a number of legal judgments by Lord Mansfield, which elaborated the law in relation to marine insurance and, in turn, gave a financial advantage to those merchants whose vessels sailed in convoys. And this self-interest was reinforced by legislation which Dr Crawshaw discusses. Of these Acts, the most important were those of 1700 and 1803 which, with certain exceptions such as East India Company convoys compulsory for all ships engaging in foreign trade. As a result the defence of British seaborne trade between 1689 and 1815 was carried out increasingly effectively.

Walter Minchinton

The northern illuminations

Celtic and Anglo-Saxon Painting: Book Illumination in the British Isles 600-800
by Carl Nordenfalk
Cheltenham, £4.95
ISBN 0 7011 2242 0

This large quarto paperback is in a series promising "the finest and most interesting illuminations from the most important Eastern and Western manuscripts".

Unfortunately, in the title of this volume, even on the cover, "Celtic" is printed bigger than the rest. It is unnecessarily polemic to suggest that the Celtic element is more important than the Anglo-Saxon in that set of insular book-illumination in the seventh and eighth centuries which is the subject of this survey. The author is not actually so biased. He observes: "The Gospels of St Willibrord and the Book of Lindis-

farna, the most perfect of all the Celtic-Saxon manuscripts, embody, together with the Books of Durrow and Kells, a national style common to Ireland and Northumbria."

The volume contains an introduction describing the background of these works, a short bibliography, and 48 plates, each with a commentary on its significant features, reproducing, in excellent clarity and splendid colour, pages of the Gospels of St Willibrord, Lindisfarne, St Chad, and the Book of Durrow, Kells and Mulling the Durham Cassiodorus, the Vespasian Psalter and the Codex Aureus. The selection of pictures is good and the various aspects of the subject are fairly illustrated. The reproduction of colour plates, perhaps the colours are a little rich, but used to a polar look in previous work—and in plate 20 the montage clips off a corner of the design.

These are trivial faults. The book is a fine, beautiful and interesting book at a very reasonable price.

John McNeal Dodgson

Humane historian

Time and the Hour: Some Collected Papers
by David C. Douglas
Eyre Methuen, £16.00
ISBN 0 413 31830 3

The essays in this volume have appeared in various journals over the past 50 years and they reflect Professor Douglas's main interests as a historian.

Over half are devoted to the Normans, both in Normandy and England, and there are two more on medieval English historiography which, for Professor Douglas, is clearly an inseparable part of historical study. Of these, the first, here are two sketches of past historians, J. R. Green and Marc Bloch, a more general study of medieval France, and a republication of his own professional historical faith.

If the latter says nothing startling, it confirms what can be seen in most of his writings: a profound belief in history as a humane subject, providing both an intellectual discipline and a sense of continuity, which enhances our understanding of things human without prescribing patterns or blueprints for Utopia. It should not therefore be the preserve of the specialist and certainly not written for him. As he says, writing of J. R. Green's widespread appeal: "To parade concentrated

learning, to please a few expert critics, and to scare the public away from history, these can never be the true aims of history."

Whether he expects too much of history and historians, his own work—which has been so far crowned by three more books on the Normans since his retirement as professor of history at Bristol in 1963—has been informed by these objectives. Even at his most technical he remains readable and intelligible and he has put human personality at the forefront of his enquiries.

Medievalists will welcome a volume which brings together such a substantial number of Professor Douglas's more scattered writings, which also select bibliographies, which academics seldom write. What a pity, then, that the publishers could not support their professions of importance by making it accessible to a wider public. At £16 for over 243 copious pages of text and notes, that wider interest will for most have to be satisfied in some specialist library.

Gordon Leff

Social Statistics in Ireland: A Guide to their Sources and Uses by James McGilvray, is published by the Institute of Public Administration, 59 Lansdown Road, Dublin 4, at £3.50.

James II

MAURICE ASHLEY

A reappraisal of James the man as much as of James the king. Maurice Ashley contrasts the young and brilliant officer with the ageing exiled absorbed in gull. He questions the ideas that James was a bigot whose sole aim was to re-establish the Roman Catholic Church throughout his dominions and that he was a slave of the French monarchy.

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DENT

Beetles' bad times

Studies in the Scottish Lateglacial Environment
edited by J. M. Gray and J. J. Lowe
Pergamon, £7.95
ISBN 0 08 020198 8

It is difficult to keep pace with the ever-growing flood of books made up of collections of scientific papers which, in former years, would normally have found their way into journals. Gray and Lowe's justification for their book is that it enables the large amount of research in progress, to be grouped in one volume rather than published separately in the scientific journals of several disciplines. I found their case for a book not proven, but commendation and the publishers on an extremely well-produced volume.

Three subject areas are represented: geology/paleontology (five papers), palynology (three papers) and paleoanthropology (one paper), all of which normally find their way into journals well-known and frequented by those concerned with the Quaternary. The book does not form an integrated whole and it is not a useful introduction for the non-specialist to the Scottish Lateglacial, as individual papers are highly specialized and present the reader with a basis of knowledge.

None the less, I agree with the editors about the importance of studies of this period of geological time. At the end of the last glacial period, while the last remnants of the great ice sheets were being banished from Britain by a rapidly warming climate, probably little different from our own, the whole process went into reverse. Within 1,000 years or so ice caps regenerated on Scotland, intense freezing of the ground occurred, vegetation began to deteriorate, and, as we all know (all that is except non-specialists, who must excuse me), the reader's story will be a basis of knowledge.

On the whole, individual papers are of high quality. The best chapters include a fascinating reconstruction by Sissons of the small glaciers which flourished in north-west Scotland during the late glacial period, and which still is a great deal about paleoclimate; a reconstruction by Bishop and Coope of Lateglacial climates, from fossil coleoptera; and an environmental reconstruction based on palynological data from the Northern Highlands by Pennington and the southern Grampians by Walker and Lowe.

There are also papers on vegetation development in Skye, marine environments at Loch Lomond, raised shorelines in the Barrymore area; a reinterpretation of Syng's Ohan-Ford marine; and a very disappointing chapter entitled "Late Devensian glaciation in north-east Scotland". In which Clapperton and Syng's attempt to demonstrate that, in contrast to earlier views, this area was glaciated in Late Devensian times. They replace these earlier views with an equivalent argument which depends on a series of regional generalizations unsupported by firm data of which they are so critical. One would have hoped for a definitive solution to this important problem.

The best chapter, and the one which holds the book together, is a creative synthesis by the editors in which they propose plausible solutions to some of the conflicting pollen-environmental reconstructions which have been made for the period, and the tectonic influence of the rate of glacier growth and decay and its relation to pollen-climate.

G. J. Bontton

Correction

In his review of *The Affirmative Revisited* (THES, January 6), A. C. Spearman wrote: "there is perhaps no medieval alternative poem of substantial length so incompetent as Lydgate's work" and not "competent" as published.

Adenauer's declining years (1959-63), the Erhard government (1963-66), and the Grand Coalition of 1966-69 are all analysed with considerable skill. In his discussion of these difficult transitional years for the Christian democrats, Pridmore shows how changing social values in a federal republic, foreign policy differences (the Gaullist/Atlanticist quarrel), leadership prob-

lematic! Guernica! A Study of Journalism, Diplomacy, Propaganda and History
by Herbert R. Southworth
University of California Press, £15.00
ISBN 0 520 02830 9

The Spanish Civil War exposed and reinforced the deep European ideological divisions of the 1930s. Pridmore's analysis has been even more by its means subtle. The theme of Franco's dictatorship, which emerged from the war, may eventually make it easier to get this climactic event into perspective but, for the moment, unresolved controversies continue to rumble on. In Spain itself they sometimes reach a special significance in domestic political debates.

The book examines one of the most important of such controversies—one that acquired a major symbolic significance. It concerns the destruction, in April 1937, of much of the Spanish Basque town of Guernica by German aircraft operating in support of General

Postwar Europe: A Political Geography
by Mark Blackwell
Basingstoke, £6.00
ISBN 0 7129 0789 0

This is a particular view of European political geography, strictly limited to an attempt to explain why the movement towards European integration has recently been so active, and what it is that the various institutions have been trying to achieve. The author believes that geographers who (presumably in writing regional descriptions)

German conservatism

Christian Democracy in Western Germany
by Geoffrey Pridmore
Croom Helm, £9.95
ISBN 0 85664 508 7

The first part of this book (almost two thirds) traces the development of the German Christian democratic movement from 1946-76, and the second analyses the composition and structure of the movement, i.e. its two parties—the CDU in all states except Bavaria and the CSU in Bavaria—and their auxiliary organizations.

Dr Pridmore writes more as a historian than as a political scientist. Certainly, his book is an outstanding success as a detailed historical survey of post-war German Christian democracy, but I have some reservations about what he broadly defines as the "political science" sections.

Based largely on press cuttings and academic studies, delightfully spiced with details gained from CDU Landparliament archives and from interviews, the book is certainly a mine of interesting information, particularly on the CDU; the chapter on the CSU is perhaps inevitably based largely on Mintzel's detailed study of that party.

The chapters on the rise of the CDU and Adenauer's ascendancy do not add much to the earlier work of Wleick and Heidenheimer; in large measure Pridmore agrees that the CDU was a "loose-association" movement rather than a properly organized party in the 1940s and 1950s, a movement whose ideological ideological and regional divisions were concealed by electoral success. The "economic miracle" and the continuing influence of Adenauer's rather simplistic foreign policy based on anti-communism and pro-Europeanism.

Adenauer's declining years (1959-63), the Erhard government (1963-66), and the Grand Coalition of 1966-69 are all analysed with considerable skill. In his discussion of these difficult transitional years for the Christian democrats, Pridmore shows how changing social values in a federal republic, foreign policy differences (the Gaullist/Atlanticist quarrel), leadership prob-

BOOKS

Apologists for barbarism

Francisco's "Nationalist" forces. At the time, foreign public opinion, particularly in Britain, was much shocked by the act of war. The few foreign journalists operating in the area, behind Republican lines, found most of a representative of the *ABC* reported an attack on civilians of their virtually unprecedented proportions. Picasso's famous picture expressed but did not itself create the anger felt by contemporary opinion. Similarly, the relatively novel form of barbarism, the special historical significance of Guernica, for the Basque people, added to the sense of shock.

Issue was joined over Guernica's fate when Nationalist spokesmen found that an apparently successful military operation threatened to become a diplomatic and propaganda disaster. They reacted by launching a "cover-up" operation which initially sought to transfer blame for the town's destruction to locally based fascistists. The operation involved the use of foreign correspondents, accredited to the insurgent forces, who were misled, or allowed themselves to be misled, by official pronouncements. As Herbert Southworth shows,

reports from such sources provided the basis of an officially presented explanation of events that, in certain respects, persisted throughout the Franco era. Equally, there were foreign apologists for the regime who, as late as 1973, clung to the traditional orthodoxy.

In this study the author, with scrupulous attention to detail, analyses the situation in which two sharply conflicting interpretations of the tragedy arose. Similarly, he exhaustively surveys the diplomatic manoeuvres linked to the event. He also gives a blow-by-blow account of the controversy as it developed over the years in Franco's Spain. Finally, he seeks to steer a path through the mine of conflicting claims, and towards a balanced assessment of what was really involved. As he himself acknowledges, this cannot mean a definitive answer to all outstanding questions. Above all, the question of precisely why the attack occurred remains unclear.

The scholarship displayed in pursuit of such aims is impressive. Indeed, the reader may sometimes feel overwhelmed by the sheer weight of detail. On occasion one could wish for a more direct indication of the author's motivation. There are also times when the author's motivation and commitment seems to prevent the weight being given to the psychological, temptations, and dilemmas of those who cling to the official Spanish version of events. On the other hand it is the passion informing Southworth's study which gives it much of its unbalanced cutting edge.

The book remains very much an offering for specialists. It provides an exhaustive and authoritative review of the literature. As a case study in the uses and power of propaganda it is particularly instructive. Its value might have been enhanced by a more general theoretical meditation upon this theme and a less burdensome use of empirical data. Nevertheless, it stands as an illuminating and impressively industrious study of a subject which still has practical political implications. The bombing of Guernica, and the argument over who was responsible for that event, is still part of the Basque problem confronting Spain's present rulers.

Kenneth Medhurst

A modest view of political geography

to some of the common policies of the European Community (agriculture, transport, regional affairs). A disappointment here is the scant mention of policies for the protection of the environment, surely a topic of major interest to geographers. There appears to be no reference to the "International Commission for the protection of the Rhine against pollution" nor to the various transnational commissions operating in this field and in that of regional planning.

Worrying at a more fundamental level is the deliberate rejection of any attempt of theoretical treatment in favour of a description of "the regional impact of political events". Even if the state of political geography is as dismal as Blackwell says, there is no lack of speculation by specialists in politics and international relations, some of whom have tried to deal in general terms with the impact on integration of such essentially geographical characteristics as the physical features, size, shape and continuity of the areas concerned. In addressing so useful a book primarily to fellow geographers writing descriptions of the economic and social geography of the continent the author seems to have chosen an excessively modest role.

T. H. Elkins

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BOOKS

Common sense and the metaphysician

Berkeley
by George Pitcher
Huntledge and Kegan Paul, £7.50
ISBN 0 7100 8568 7
Molyneux's Question: Vision, Touch and the Philosophy of Perception
by M. J. Morgan
Cambridge University Press, £7.50
ISBN 0 521 21550 7

A minor difficulty in writing about Berkeley is that, if one adopts the plain chronological manner, the plot inevitably gets off to a rather slow start. His first published work, the *New Theory of Vision* is both narrow in topic and profuse in detail, and also, as it happens, deliberately misleading as to his own real views. Professor Pitcher, who has written on perception in his own right, deals with this problem by taking it absolutely head-on. He starts at the beginning with dogged patience, and not until chapter five do we break out into the headier atmosphere of the *Principles*. This book belongs in a series

edited by Ted Honderich, under the general title 'The Argument of the Philosophers'. It has been clearly taken this title seriously. It is not that he is unconcerned with the question whether Berkeley was right or wrong, or whether his conclusions on this topic in that are are not defensible. But his main concern is to make clear, for as clear as possible, step by step, what Berkeley's arguments are, and to assess the cogency or otherwise of those arguments. This he does exceptionally well.

It is totally scrupulous and skilful in keeping his statements and assessments of Berkeley's arguments in close touch with citations of the actual text; and he is prepared, again in a patient, head-on manner, to conduct both explication and criticism as far as possible in Berkeley's own terms, resisting temptations to transpose the debate into contemporary idioms. This is a pleasingly traditional way for one philosopher to write about another, and Pitcher does it mutually well, most notably

perhaps in his judicious unravelling of Berkeley's short-run-dim-and-forgiveness-on-laugh-in "abstract ideas".

He concludes—not putting it in these terms—that Berkeley was really much more like Bertrand Russell than like G. E. Moore. Although he often professed his devotion to "common sense", and—in the conviction that common-sense views of the world were massively mistaken, and that, although for good reasons one should "speak with the vulgar", he was not in the least way committed to similar deference. Perhaps that is only to say that he was a metaphysician.

Pitcher finds something interesting to say about Berkeley's views on the mind, even though these exist for the most part only in embryo, in his notebooks; and he even contrives to leave out of *Positive Unconscious* some arguments

about ethics, though here too Berkeley never worked out his position in detail. Reasonably enough, he has nothing to say about *Alcibiades* or *Mysis*. A surprising omission, however, is any discussion of Berkeley's philosophy of science. This is surprising both because Berkeley's intentions here were remarkably original and ingenious, and also because it is surely in this point above all that he was most directly and most forcefully, in opposition to Locke.

Dr Morgan's book *Molyneux's Question* is a curious work. To the eye of a philosopher (Morgan is a psychologist) its general intention does not emerge at all clearly, though it is interesting enough if regarded as a sort of anthology.

The question, as stated by Locke in his *Essay*, was this: "Suppose a man born blind, and now blind, and taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and alight of the same figure, so as to tell, when he felt one and the other, which is the cube, which the sphere. Suppose

then the cube and the sphere put on a table, and the blind man made to see: *quære*, whether, *his sight*, before he touched them, he could now distinguish and tell which is the globe, which the cube?"

G. J. WATER

Action and meaning

Human Action and its Psychological Investigation
by Ann Gauth and John Shutter
Huntledge & Kegan Paul, £5.50
ISBN 0 7100 8568 0

The kernel of this book is an attempt to establish a case for what is called in hermeneutical psychology. This psychology studies and explains human action but only the relatively small number of individual actions whose meaning is not clear. For example, actions whose "meanings" are obscure even to the agents, and carry psychological symptoms; or actions whose meanings are in accordance with rules which the agent cannot himself formulate. The task of this psychology is to seek out such anomalous actions and to explain them.

The hermeneutical psychologist does this by elucidating the meanings which the action had for the agents by any means that he can. This task is completed when, for example, after psychotherapy the patient comes to understand that his strange action was a symbolic piece of aggression against his father; or when an agent comes through "therapeutic experiment" to be able to formulate more clearly the rules which have all the time guided his behaviour.

As examples of empirical investigations within a hermeneutical psychology the authors point to work on infant development by the Newsons, Scheffer and Brainer. They declare that, in proposing the adoption of an hermeneutical framework for the psychology of human action, they are not proposing "any immediate or drastic revolution in the kinds of work psychologists undertake". "We should rather expect", they say, "certain changes of emphasis; for example, greater conceptual analysis, and more psychological work devoted to problems of immediate practical or social importance."

Why should psychologists practise hermeneutical psychology? The authors argue that human action cannot logically be brought within "the net of orthodox scientific explanation", and given causal explanations under universal generalizations. They base this argument on a very familiar type of case about the ordinary concepts of, e.g. intention, want and action. Accordingly, they seem to argue that the obvious, and indeed the only, alternative way of dealing with human action is by hermeneutical psychology.

Should psychologists be impressed

and moved by this argument? Not in my opinion. In the first place, the well-trodden argument that logically excludes human action from the scope of scientific methods, far from being established, is itself the subject of great controversy in philosophy. But even if this thesis were established, it would not follow that we have to succumb to it. For when scientific inquiry becomes powerful enough to get to grips with the high-level phenomena in question, it may reveal that ordinary concepts (of intention and so on) are misleading in ways which entitle us to ignore the thesis.

The authors do claim, however, that the chief benefit "from taking their stand would be the easing of an intolerable pressure on psychologists, namely, 'the pressure to build up a 'science' like the 'hard sciences'". Now it is only too clear from their preface that the authors have themselves been the victims of naive enthusiasm about the prospects of psychology becoming a hard science. But there is little evidence that psychologists in general are victims of this enthusiasm at this time. Nor is there good reason to suppose that the Gauth-Shutter treatment for those who are victims is the only, or the best, therapy available.

The sensible way to defend a psychological stance and method—whether hermeneutical or Skinnerian or whatever—is to argue that it will deliver research dividends, and then to go on to show that it does. But Gauth and Shutter seem to be very unsure about the gains in our knowledge that they claim will accrue from using their methods. Indeed, they do not appear to outline any specific programmes of research which are not being explored already. They seem to have forgotten that to a working psychologist an outcome of research is worth a ton of philosophical argument.

Another unfortunate feature of the book is that in order to present their argument they seem to have thought it necessary to run down the work of some of their distinguished contemporaries—for example, Weiskrantz and Argyle. This tempts follow psychologists to retort that when Gauth and Shutter produce contributions to psychology as unstable as those of Weiskrantz and Argyle, then, and then only, will it be fitting for them to disparage the work of their fellows.

All in all I doubt whether the book will have much influence on the central tradition of psychological inquiry in this country.

B. A. FARRELL

This week's reviewers

Dr Peter Burke is reader in intellectual history at the University of Sussex.
Cioce Cross is senior lecturer in history at the University of York. She is author of *Church and People 1450-1660*.

Brian A. Farrell is reader in mental philosophy at Oxford.
Dr Richard Geary is lecturer in French and German Studies at Lancaster University.

Stephan Körner is professor of philosophy at the University of Bristol.
Norman McCord is professor of history at the University of Newcastle.
Walter Minchin is professor and head of the department of economic history, University of Exeter.
Dr A. J. Nicholls is a fellow of St Antony's College, Oxford.
Dr M. Beuther Tomlinson was research assistant to the Penial Research Unit, Oxford.



Girls at Birmingham High Cmt School at a picnic in 1910, one of many fascinating pictures in *Intuitive Mathematics* by Phyllis Cunningham and Catherine Lucas, published by A. & C. Black at £8.50.

Intuitive mathematics

Elements of Intuitionism
by Michael Dummett with the assistance of Roberto Minio
Clarendon Press: Oxford University Press, £9.00
ISBN 0 19 853158 3

Apart from its intrinsic interest as an account of the nature and foundations of mathematics, intuitionism is for at least two reasons particularly relevant to the contemporary situation in mathematics. The philosophy of mathematics and—since the philosophy of mathematics is not an isolated part of philosophy—to philosophy in general.

First, unlike its main competitors, which in one way or another attempt a justification of the logic-mathematical status quo, intuitionism demands the dismantling or reconstruction of large parts of classical mathematics and even the replacement of its underlying logic by another. Second, the crises which affected Frege's logicism and Hilbert's formalism as a result of Russell's antinomy and Gödel's undecidability theorems left intuitionism unimpaired and indeed added to its credibility.

Yet in spite of the mathematical and philosophical importance of intuitionism, there exist comparatively few systematic and elementary expositions of its logical, mathematical and general philosophical doctrines. Dummett's excellent book is intended to provide such an exposition, especially of intuitionistic logic. But his book is not merely expository. It includes also the outline of a constructive theory of meaning and an examination of the claim that intuitionistic logic and mathematics constitute not only a feasible but the only tenable logico-mathematical system.

Brouwer and his followers claim

that intuitionism combines two basic insights or theses. One is the negative thesis that classical mathematics and its underlying logic must be rejected because they are based on the mistaken assumption that mathematical sentences, if true, describe a mind-independent mathematical reality, as well as on the implied or additional, but equally mistaken, assumption that there exist actual infinite totalities such that our thinking about them is subject to the same rules of (classical) logic as our thinking about finite totalities. The other is the positive thesis that mathematics is, and is nothing but, an activity of mental constructions, including in particular the construction of infinitely proceeding sequences or choice sequences and that this activity together with its underlying (non-classical) logic can be clearly grasped and clearly formulated.

In dealing with the positive thesis, Dummett first of all gives examples from the intuitionistic counterparts of classical arithmetic and functional analysis and thereby illustrates the fertility of intuitionistic mathematics within the prima facie crippling circumstance which would by itself justify its subsequent class and thereby its rejection. Dummett's intuitionistic logic differs from classical logic by rejecting the law of excluded middle and the principle which are deductively equivalent to it. The rejection is based on conceiving mathematical truth and falsehood as provability and refutability in a series of these terms in which not every mathematical sentence is either provable or refutable. This sense as well as the other characteristic features of intuitionism are clearly explained by Dummett who also provides a valuable survey of the pre-

sent state of inquiry into the nature and semantics of intuitionistic logic. Dummett believes that the intuitionists' claim to the logical correctness of intuitionistic mathematics can only be upheld if it is justified for the conception of linguistic meaning implicit in this was not the view of Brouwer who regarded the mental constructions of mathematics as "language-less". However, he may be, Dummett's own theory of meaning fits in well with a constructivist view of mathematics and is of considerable philosophical interest. The theory resembles Frege's in providing each sentence with an individual meaning, determined by its constituents and the mode of their combination. It radically differs from Frege's theory by explaining the meaning of a sentence and by its mind-independent truth-conditions, but in the manner of Wittgenstein, by its use.

Dummett dismisses formalism and its implicit Kantian theory of meaning, which allows for a meaningful core and a meaningless shell of, e.g. a mathematical language without much discussion. Even so he clearly arrives at an eclecticism which regards both constructivist and platonistic conceptions of meaning, mathematics and logic as tenable and useful. Such an eclecticism may seem rather unsatisfactory unless based on a theory of nature, demerits and explains the old limits of the variety of competing systems within which eclectic is justified in making his choices. To inquire into this question would, however, transcend the purpose and scope of Dummett's present, important and highly successful undertaking.

Stephan Körner

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LECTURERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

DIVISION OF MACHINE TOOLS
Applications are invited for lecturers in the Machine Tool Division to assist with the new three-year undergraduate course in Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, with the Teaching Company Scheme and with the undergraduate and postgraduate courses and research carried out by the Division. Applications are invited for candidates of either sex in either of the following areas, but outstanding candidates in other areas of Manufacturing Engineering will also be considered, for example, Design or Engineering Materials.

Lecturer in Manufacturing Systems
(Ref. ME/78/CJ)
Duties will include assistance in the development of teaching and research in the field of Machine Tools and the design and development of manufacturing systems. An understanding of the design and development of CNC systems or real-time interactive multi-computer systems for process control would be helpful.

Lecturer in Production Systems and Utilization of Machine Tools
(Ref. ME/78/CJ)
Duties will include assistance in the development of teaching and research in the field of Machine Tools and the design and development of manufacturing systems. An understanding of the design and development of CNC systems or real-time interactive multi-computer systems for process control would be helpful.

One appointment will be to an established post, the other will be for three years, in the first instance, with the intention, should it be financially possible, to absorb the post on a permanent basis. Salary will be on the scale £3,333-£5,885, although commensurate salary will probably be not more than £5,827 p.a. In exceptional cases a higher starting salary may be possible. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, UMIST, P.O. Box 60, Manchester M20 1QQ, by quoting the appropriate reference. Closing date for applications: 10th February, 1978.

The University of Calgary
FACULTY OF SOCIAL WELFARE
The University of Calgary

The University has a reputation of about 12,000 students, and a total of 100 full-time, 120 part-time and 40 graduate students with a full-time faculty complement in excess of 300 persons. Included is the University's residence of about 100 full-time and 50 part-time students and the faculty. Applications are invited for three positions at the rank of Assistant and Associate Professor. At least one of the positions requires a minimum of five years' experience as a member of the faculty group associated with the programme. Applicants are expected to demonstrate knowledge and competence in social welfare and practice, and to have a strong background in research. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of \$14,000 per annum, plus a 13th month bonus, and a pension scheme. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Calgary, P.O. Box 773, Lae, Papua New Guinea. An additional copy of application should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 33 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment can be obtained.

UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE
CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
Applications are invited for teaching appointments in the Department of Chemical Engineering. Candidates should possess postgraduate qualifications and have relevant teaching/research/industrial experience. Preference will be given to those who are able to teach in one or more of the following areas: PROCESS CONTROL; THERMODYNAMICS; PLANT DESIGN; FOOD TECHNOLOGY; PETROCHEMICAL PROCESSING. Gross monthly emolument in the range from \$81,420 to \$85,045 approx. (the initial amount depending on the candidate's qualifications and experience and the level of appointment offered). In addition, the University pays a 13th month annual allowance of one month's salary in December of each year. Leave, medical, housing and provident fund benefits are also available. Candidates should write to: The Registrar, University of Singapore, Singapore 10, giving curriculum vitae (bio-data), with full personal particulars and also the names and addresses of three referees.

THE QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GLASGOW
1 Park Drive, Glasgow G3 6LP
HEAD OF DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOTHERAPY
(Re-advertisement)
Salary: £8,892 per annum (including supplements awarded under Paris I & II of the Pay Policy). Further details and forms of application may be obtained from The Principal, to whom completed forms should be returned by Tuesday, 28th February, 1978.

Universities continued

UNIVERSITY OF SINGAPORE
ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for lecturers in the Engineering Department to assist with the new three-year undergraduate course in Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, with the Teaching Company Scheme and with the undergraduate and postgraduate courses and research carried out by the Department. Applications are invited for candidates of either sex in either of the following areas, but outstanding candidates in other areas of Engineering will also be considered, for example, Design or Engineering Materials.

Lecturer in Manufacturing Systems
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ABERYSTWYTH
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES
Department of History
Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER** in the Department of History. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of \$14,000 per annum, plus a 13th month bonus, and a pension scheme. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Wales, P.O. Box 773, Lae, Papua New Guinea. An additional copy of application should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 33 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment can be obtained.

ABERYSTWYTH
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES
Department of English
Applications are invited for the post of **RENDLE PROFESSOR OF ENGLISH** to commence on 1st October, 1978. Salary within Professorial range. Further particulars available from the Registrar, Old College, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, to whom applications (2 copies), and the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 13 February, 1978.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS
RESEARCH FELLOW IN STATISTICAL COMPUTING
Applications are invited for the post of Research Fellow in the Department of Statistics. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of \$14,000 per annum, plus a 13th month bonus, and a pension scheme. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of St. Andrews, P.O. Box 773, Lae, Papua New Guinea. An additional copy of application should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 33 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment can be obtained.

HERIOT-WATT UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS
TEMPORARY LECTURER IN MODERN BRITISH HISTORY
The post is for a temporary lecturer in the Department of Economics. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of \$14,000 per annum, plus a 13th month bonus, and a pension scheme. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, Heriot-Watt University, P.O. Box 773, Lae, Papua New Guinea. An additional copy of application should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 33 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment can be obtained.

ABERYSTWYTH
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES
Department of Law
Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER** in the Department of Law. The successful candidate will be offered a salary of \$14,000 per annum, plus a 13th month bonus, and a pension scheme. Further details and application forms may be obtained from the Registrar, University of Wales, P.O. Box 773, Lae, Papua New Guinea. An additional copy of application should be sent to the Association of Commonwealth Universities (ACU), 33 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF, from whom conditions of appointment can be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA
LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY
Applications are invited for lecturers in the Philosophy Department to assist with the new three-year undergraduate course in Manufacturing Engineering and Technology, with the Teaching Company Scheme and with the undergraduate and postgraduate courses and research carried out by the Department. Applications are invited for candidates of either sex in either of the following areas, but outstanding candidates in other areas of Philosophy will also be considered, for example, Design or Engineering Materials.

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ABERYSTWYTH
THE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES
Department of Visual Art
Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN ART HISTORY** to commence on 1st October, 1978. Salary Scale: £3,333-£5,885 (under review). Application forms and particulars available from the Registrar, Closing date for applications: 31 January, 1978.

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